EEDINGS
OF THE
DRAS
COUNCIL
SESSION

XLIV

OBER
1928



PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

THIRD SESSION OF THE THIRD LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

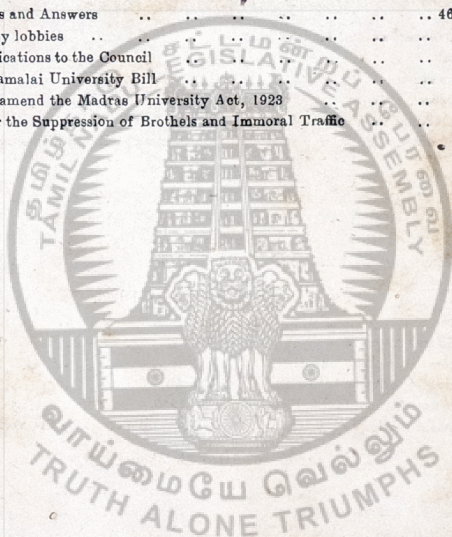
Volume XLIV.

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PAGES

Thursday, the 11*th October* 1928.

Friday, the 12*th October* 1928.



PERSONNEL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

Governor of Madras.

His Excellency the Rt. Hon. *Viscount* GOSCHEN OF HAWKHURST, G.C.I.E., C.B.E. Took his seat on 14th April 1924.

Members of the Executive Council.

1. The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., Member in charge of Revenue. Took his seat on 27th December 1924 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

I.—Provincial Subjects.

1. Land Revenue administration as described under the following heads, namely :—
   (a) Assessment and collection of land revenue.
   (b) Maintenance of land records ; survey for revenue purposes ; records of rights.
   (c) Laws regarding land tenures ; relations of landlords and tenants ; collection of rents.
   (d) Court of Wards, encumbered and attached estates.
   (e) Land improvement and agricultural loans.
   (f) Colonization and disposal of crown lands.
   (g) Management of Government estates.
   (h) Panchayat forests.
2. Water-supplies, irrigation and canals, drainage and embankments ; water storage and water power.
3. Inland waterways including shipping and navigation thereon.
4. Economic condition including wages and prices and famine-relief.
5. Land acquisition, excepting notifications under sub-section (1) of section 4 and declarations under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, where the public purpose referred to in the said sub-sections appertains to a transferred subject.
6. Development of mineral resources.
7. Protection of wild birds and animals.
8. Agency tracts.
9. Pounds and prevention of cattle trespass
10 Elections for Indian and Provincial legislatures.
11. Fortnightly reports and preliminary special reports to the Government of India.
12. General service questions.
13 Provincial Gazetteers.
14. Office procedure.
15. Secretariat.
16. Yeomiahs, inams and hereditary pensions.
17. Matters of a general nature not allocated elsewhere.

II.—Central Subjects.

1. Geological survey.
2. Mineral development.
3. Botanical survey.
4. Survey of India.
5. Zoological survey.
6. Meteorology.
7. Census and Statistics
8. All-India services.
9. Territorial changes.
10. Immovable property in possession of the Governor-General in Council.
11. Public Services Commission.
12. Reforms.

2. The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur, *Kt.*, Home Member. Took his seat on the 30th March 1925 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

I.—Provincial Subjects.

1. Police, including Railway Police and C.I.D.
2. Regulation of betting and gambling.
3. Prevention of cruelty to animals.
4. Control of poisons.
5. Control of vehicles.
6. Control of dramatic performances and cinematographs.
7. Control of newspapers, books and printing presses.
8. Laccadives.
9. European vagrancy.
10. European and Anglo-Indian education.
11. Regulation of medical and other professional qualifications and standards.
12. Government Houses; Staff and equipment of His Excellency the Governor.
13. Stationery and Government Presses.
14. Industrial matters included under the following heads :—
    (*a*) Factories.
    (*b*) Settlement of labour disputes.
    (*c*) Boilers.
    (*d*) Gas.
    (*e*) Smoke nuisances.
    (*f*) Welfare of labour including depressed classes.
15. Criminal tribes.

II.—Central Subjects.

1. Control of petroleum and explosives.
2. Central police organization.
3. Arms and ammunition.
4. Emigration and immigration.
5. Pilgrimage to the Hedjaz.

3. The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Finance Member. Took his seat on 27th April 1925 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

I.—Provincial Subjects.

1. Provincial finance.
2. Pensions.
3. Local Fund audit.
4. Preservation and translation of ancient manuscripts.
5. Central Record office.

II.—Central Subjects.

1. (*a*) Defence of India.
   (*b*) Naval and Military works and cantonments.
2. External relations, including naturalization and aliens and pilgrimage beyond India except to the Hedjaz.
3. Relations with States in India.
4. Political charges.
5. Communications.
6. Posts and telegraphs and telephones, including wireless installations.
7. Sources of all-India revenues.
8. Currency and coinage.
9. Public debt of India.
10. Savings banks.
11. Indian Audit Department.
12. Commerce, including banks and insurance.
13. Trading companies and other associations.
14. Opium (central questions regarding—).
15. Central research.
16. Ecclesiastical.
17. Archæology.
18. Regulation of ceremonials, titles, order of precedence and civil uniform.
19. Subjects not allocated elsewhere.

4. The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR, Law Member. Took his seat on 25th April 1928 and is in charge of the following portfolios:—

I.—Provincial Subjects.

1. Administration of justice, including constitution, powers, maintenance and organization of courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction within the province.
2. Provincial law reports.
3. Administrator-General and Official Trustees.
4. Escheats.
5. Coroners.
6. Treasure trove.
7. Non-judicial and judicial stamps.
8. Prisons and prisoners.
9. Industrial matters included under the following head: Electricity, including hydro-electric schemes.
10. Forests (including cinchona) except panchayat forests.
11. Minor ports.

II.—Central Subjects.

1. Civil law.
2. Inventions and designs.
3. Copyright.
4. Criminal law.
5. Major ports.
6. Shipping and navigation.
7. Lighthouses.
8. Port quarantine and marine hospitals.

Ministers.

1. The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN. Took his seat on 4th December 1926 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

(1) Education (other than European and Anglo-Indian education).
(2) Libraries, Museums and Zoological Gardens.
(3) Light and feeder Railways and Tramways within municipal areas.
(4) Local Self-Government including village panchayats.
(5) Religious and Charitable Endowments.

2. The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR. Took his seat on 16th March 1928 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

(1) Adulteration of foodstuffs and other articles.
(2) Excise.
(3) Registration.
(4) Medical administration.
(5) Pilgrimages within British India.
(6) Public health and sanitation and vital statistics.
(7) Weights and measures.

3. The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR. Took his seat on 16th March 1928 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

(1) Agriculture.
(2) Civil Veterinary Department.
(3) Co-operative societies.
(4) Development of industries.
(5) Public Works (buildings, roads, ferries, ropeways, etc.).
(6) Fisheries.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President.

The hon. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. Narasimha Raju Garu, B.A., B.L.

Deputy President.

Dr. (Mrs.) S. Muthulakshmi Reddi.

Panel of Chairmen.

Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan.
Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar.
Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai.

Secretary to the Council.

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur R. V. Krishna Ayyar Avargal, B.A., M.L.

Assistant Secretary to the Council.

M.R.Ry. C. Satagopa Achariyar Avargal, B.A.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

	Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
1.	Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur (*Chairman*).	Madras City, Muhammadan Urban.
2.	Abdul Hye Sahib Bahadur, K.	Ceded Districts, Muhammadan Rural.
3.	Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.	North Arcot *cum* Chingleput, Muhammadan Rural.
4.	Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur, Munshi.	Northern Circars, Muhammadan Rural.
5.	Adinarayana Chettiyar, Bar.-at-Law, T.	North Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
6.	Anantakrishna Ayyar, Rao Bahadur C. V.	NOMINATED.
7.	Anjaneyulu, P.	Guntur, N.-M. Rural.
8.	Appavu Chettiyar, C. D. ...	Salem, N.-M. Rural.
9.	Ari Gowder, H. B.	The Nilgiris, N.-M. Rural.
10.	Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur R. N.	Central Districts (Indian Christian).
11.	Arpudaswami Udayar, S. ...	Tanjore and Trichinopoly *cum* Madura (Christian).
12.	Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.	Central Districts, Muhammadan Rural.
13.	Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu, P. ...	Madras City, N.-M. Urban.
14.	Bhanoji Rao, A. V.	Vizagapatam City, N.-M. Urban.
15.	Bheemayya, J.	NOMINATED.
16.	Biswanath Das Mahasayo, Sriman.	Ganjam, N.-M. Rural.
17.	Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, T. K.	Tinnevelly, N.-M. Rural.
18	Congreve, C. R. T.	Madras Planters—Planting.
19.	Cotterell, C.I.E., I.C.S., C. B. ...	NOMINATED.
20.	Cotton, C.I.E., I.C.S., C. W. E.	NOMINATED.
21.	Davis, J. A.	Anglo-Indian.
22.	Dorai Raja, S. N.	NOMINATED.
23.	Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur S.	Salem, N.-M. Rural.
24.	Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.	Guntur, N.-M. Rural.
25.	Foulkes, R.	NOMINATED.
26.	Gangadhara Siva, M. V. ...	NOMINATED.
27.	Gnanavaram Pillai, P. J. ...	NOMINATED.
28.	Gopala Menon, C.	Southern India Chamber of Commerce.
29.	Govindaraja Mudaliyar, C. S. ...	Madras City, N.-M. Urban.
30.	Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C. ...	NOMINATED.
31.	Hampayya, Rai Sahib M. ...	NOMINATED.

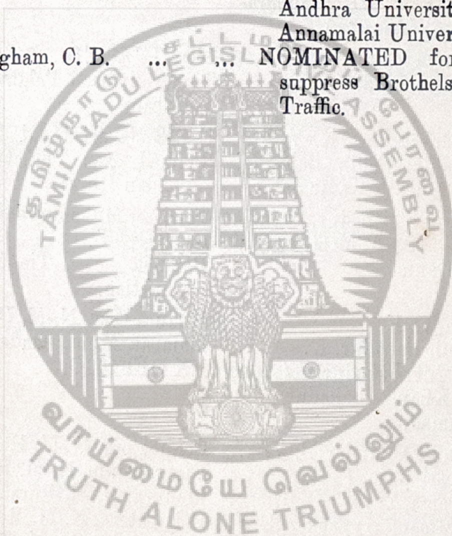
Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
32. Harisarvottama Rao, G. ...	Kurnool, N.-M. Rural.
33. John, V. Ch.	Northern Districts (Indian Christian).
34. Kaleswara Rao, A.	Kistna, N.-M. Rural.
35. Kameswara Rao Nayudu, V. ...	Ganjam, N.-M. Rural.
36. Karant, K. R.	South Kanara, N.-M. Rural.
37. Kay, Kenneth	Madras Chamber of Commerce.
38. Kesava Pillai, C.I.E., Diwan Bahadur P.	Anantapur, N.-M. Rural.
39. Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.	East Coast, Muhammadan Rural.
40. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P.	Madura and Trichinopoly *cum* Srirangam Muhammadan Urban.
41. Koti Reddi, Bar.-at-Law, K. ...	Cuddapah, N.-M. Rural.
42. Krishnan, K.	NOMINATED.
43. Krishnan Nayar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur M.	EX OFFICIO.
44. Krishnaswami Nayakar, K. V.	Chingleput, N.-M. Rural.
45. Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri (Raja Velugoti Sarvagnya Kumara Krishnayachendra Bahadur Varu).	Nellore, N.-M. Rural.
46. Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S. (*Chairman*).	Tinnevelly, N.-M. Rural.
47. Kuppuswami, J.	Guntur, N.-M. Rural.
48. Luker, A. T.	Madras Trades Association.
49. Madhavan Nayar, K.	Malabar, N.-M. Rural.
50. Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur.	South Kanara, Muhammadan Rural.
51. Mallayya, B. S.	Madras City, N.-M. Urban.
52. Manikkavelu Nayakar, M. A. ...	North Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
53. Marjoribanks, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., The hon. Sir Norman.	EX OFFICIO.
54. Marudavanam Pillai, C. ...	Tanjore, N.-M. Rural.
55. Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, K. P. V. S. Muhammad.	Madura *cum* Trichinopoly, Muhammadan Rural.
56. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, T. M.	Malabar, Muhammadan Rural.
57. Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. T. E.	EX OFFICIO.
58. Muniswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur B.	Chittoor, N.-M. Rural.
59. Muniswami Pillai, V. I. (*Chairman*).	NOMINATED.
60. Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara *alias* Kumaran Raman.	West Coast Landholders.
61. Murugappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur A. M. M.	Ramnad, N.-M. Rural
62 Muthiah Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. S. (*Minister*).	Tanjore, N.-M. Rural.
63. Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.) (*Deputy President*).	NOMINATED.
64. Muthuranga Mudaliyar, C. N.	Chingleput, N.-M. Rural.

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
65. Nagan Gowda, R.	NOMINATED.
66 Nanjappah Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.	NOMINATED.
67. Narasimha Raju, The hon. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. (*President*).	Vizagapatam, N.-M. Rural.
68. Narayana Raju, D.	Godavari West, N.-M. Rural.
69. Narayana Rao, Mothay ...	Godavari West, N.-M. Rural.
70. Narayanan Chettiyar, Al. Ar....	Nattukkottai Nagarathars' Association.
71. Narayanan Nambudiripad, Rao Bahadur O. M.	NOMINATED.
72. Narayanaswami Pillai, T. M. ...	Trichinopoly, N.-M Rural.
73. Obi Reddi, C	Anantapur, N.-M. Rural.
74. Parasurama Rao Pantulu, A. ...	Cuddapah, N.-M. Rural.
75. Parthasarathi Ayyangar, C. R.	Chittoor, N.-M. Rural.
76. Patro, *Kt.*, Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.	Ganjam, N.-M. Rural.
77. Premayya, G. R.	NOMINATED.
78. Raja of Jeypore (Maharaja Sri Ramachandra Deo).	NOMINATED.
79. Raja of Panagal, K.C.I.E. (Sir P. Ramarayaningar).	North Central Landholders.
80. Rajan, P. T.	Madura, N.-M. Rural.
81. Ramachandra Padayachi, K. ...	South Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
82. Ramachandra Reddi, B. ...	Nellore, N.-M. Rural.
83. Raman Menon, K. P. ...	Malabar N.-M. Rural.
84. Ramanath Goenka	NOMINATED.
85. Ramasomayajulu, C.	Cocanada City, N.-M. Urban.
86. Ramaswami Ayyar, U. ...	Trichinopoly *cum* Srirangam, N.-M. Urban.
87. Ramjee Rao, V.	NOMINATED.
88. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, A. ...	Bellary, N.-M. Rural.
89. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C. S.	Coimbatore, N.-M. Rural
90. Sahajanandam, Swami A. S. ...	NOMINATED.
91. Saldanha, J. A.	West Coast, Indian Christian.
92. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti ...	Madras City, N.-M. Urban.
93. Sarabha Reddi, K.	Kurnool, N.-M. Rural.
94. Satyamurti, S.	Madras University.
95. Seturatnam Ayyar, The hon. Mr. M. R. (*Minister*).	Trichinopoly, N.-M. Rural.
96. Shetty, A. B.	South Kanara, N.-M. Rural.
97. Sitarama Reddi, Rao Bahadur K.	South Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
98. Siva Raj, N.	NOMINATED.
99. Siva Rao, P.	Bellary, N.-M. Rural.
100. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, K. S.	Tanjore, N.-M. Rural.

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
101. Slater, C.I.E., I.C.S., S. H. ...	NOMINATED.
102. Soundarapandia Nadar, W. P. A.	NOMINATED.
103. Souter, I.C.S., C. A.	NOMINATED.
104. Srinivasa Ayyangar, R. ...	South Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
105. Srinivasa Ayyangar, T. C. (*Chairman*).	Ramnad, N.-M. Rural.
106. Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R. ...	NOMINATED.
107. Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P. (Zamindar of Kumaramangalam) (*Minister*).	South Central Landholders.
108. Subrahmanya Moopanar, S. ...	NOMINATED.
109. Subrahmanya Pillai, Chavadi K.	Tinnevelly *cum* Palamcottah, N.-M. Urban.
110. Swami, Bar.-at-Law, K. V. R.	East Godavari, N.-M. Rural.
111. Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur, Nattam Dubash Kadir Sahib.	Ramnad *cum* Tinnevelly, Muhammadan Rural.
112. Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed ...	Tanjore, Muhammadan Rural.
113. Tampoe, I.C.S., A. McG. C. ...	NOMINATED.
114. Thomas, Daniel	Ramnad *cum* Tinnevelly, Indian Christian.
115. Tulasiram, L. K.	Madura City, N.-M. Urban.
116. Uppi Sahib Bahadur, K. ...	Malabar, Muhammadan.
117. Usman Sahib Bahadur, *Kt.* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad.	EX OFFICIO.
118. Vanavudaiya Goundar, S. V. ...	Coimbatore, N.-M. Rural.
119. Venkatapati Raju, P. C. ...	Vizagapatam, N.-M. Rural.
120. Venkatarama Ayyar, K. R. ...	Madura, N.-M. Rural.
121. Venkataramana Ayyangar, C. V.	Coimbatore, N.-M. Rural.
122. Venkatarangam Nayudu, C. ...	North Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
123. Venkataratnam, B.	East Godavari, N.-M. Rural.
124. Venkiah, S.	NOMINATED.
125. Wathen, M.B.E., F. B.	Madras Chamber of Commerce.
126. Watson, I.C.S., H. A.	NOMINATED.
127. Wright, W. O.	European.
128. Zamindar of Gollapalli (Srimannarayana Appa Rao Bahadur Garu, Meka).	Northern Landholders, II.
129. Zamindar of Kallikota (Sri Ramachandra Mardaraja Deo).	Northern Landholders, I.
130. Zamindar of Mirzapuram (Mirzapuram Raja Garu alias Venkataramayya Appa Rao Bahadur Garu).	Kistna, N.-M. Rural.
131. Zamindar of Seithur (Vadamalai Tiruvanatha Sevuga Pandiya Tevar Avargal).	Madura, N.-M. Rural.
132. Zamindar of Singampatti (T. N. Sivasubramaniya Tevar Thirthapathi).	Southern Landholders.

SPECIAL MEMBERS.

133.	Corley, F. E.	NOMINATED for Bills to amend the Madras University Act.
134.	Ramalinga Reddi, C.	NOMINATED for Bills to amend the Andhra University Act.
135.	Ramunni Menon, Diwan Bahadur K.	NOMINATED for the Annamalai University Bill.
136.	Smith, W. E.	NOMINATED for Bills to amend the Madras University Act, the Andhra University Act and the Annamalai University Bill.
137.	Cunningham, C. B.	NOMINATED for the Bill to suppress Brothels and Immoral Traffic.



PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

Third Session of the Third Legislative Council under the Government of India Act, 1919.

VOLUME XLIV.

Monday, the 8th October 1928.

The House met at 11 o'clock, Mr. President (the hon. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU Garu) in the Chair.

PRESENT:

Marjoribanks, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., The hon. Sir Norman.
Usman Sahib Bahadur, *Kt.*, The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad.
Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. T. E.
Krishnan Nayar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur M.
Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P.
Muthiah Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. S.
Abdul Hye Sahib Bahadur, K.
Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.
Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur, Munshi.
Adinarayana Chettiyar, Mr. T.
Anantakrishna Ayyar, Rao Bahadur C. V.
Anjaneyulu, Mr. P.
Appavu Chettiyar, Mr. C. D.
Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.
Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur R. N.
Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S.
Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.
Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu, Mr. P.
Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.
Bheemayya, Mr. J.
Biswanath Das Mahasayo, Sriman.
Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K.
Cotterell, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. C. B.
Cotton, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. C. W. E.
Cunningham, Mr. C. B.
Davis, Mr. J. A.
Dorai Raja, Rajkumar S. N.
Foulkes, Mr. R.
Gangadhara Siva, Mr. M. V.
Gnanavaram Pillai, Mr. P. J.
Gopala Menon, Mr. C.
Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S.
Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C.
Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur, Abdul.
Hampayya, Rai Sahib M.
Harisarvottama Rao, Mr. G.
John, Mr. V. Ch.
Kaleswara Rao, Mr. A.
Kameswara Rao Nayudu, Mr. V
Karant, Mr. K. R.
Kenneth Kay, Mr.
Kesava Pillai, C.I.E., Diwan Bahadur P.
Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.
Kalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P.
Koti Reddi, Mr. K.
Krishnan, Mr. K.
Krishnaswami Nayakar, Mr. K. V.
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.
Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur.
Mallayya, Dr. B. S.
Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
Marudavanam Pillai, Mr. C.
Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, K. P. V. S. Muhammad.
Muniswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur B.
Muniswami Pillai, Mr. V. I.
Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara, Mr.
Murugappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur A. M. M.
Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.).
Muthuranga Mudaliyar, Mr. C. N.
Nagan Gowda, Mr. R.
Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Narayana Raju, Mr. D.
Narayana Chettiyar, Mr. Al. Ar.
Narayanan Nambudripad, Rao Bahadur O. M
Narayanaswami Pillai, T. M.
Obi Reddi, Mr. C.
Parasurama Rao Pantulu, Mr. A.
Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.
Patro, *Kt.*, Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Raja of Panagal, K.C.I.E.
Rajan, Mr. P. T.
Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. K.
Ramachandra Reddi, Mr. B.
Raman Menon, Mr. K. P.
Ramanath Goenka, Mr.
Ramasomayajulu, Mr. C.
Ramjee Rao, Mr. V.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C. S.
Saldanha, Mr. J. A.

PRESENT—*cont.*

Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
Sarabha Reddi, Mr. K.
Satyamurti, Mr. S.
Shetty, Mr. A. B.
Siva Raj, Mr. N.
Siva Rao, Mr. P.
Slater, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. S. H.
Soundara Pandia Nadar, Mr. W. P. A.
Souter, I.C.S., Mr. C. A.
Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. R.
Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. C.
Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R.
Subrahmanya Moopanar, Mr. S.
Subrahmanya Pillai, Mr. Chavadi K.
Swami, Mr. K. V. R.
Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur, Nattam Dubash Kadir Sahib.
Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed.
Tampoe, I.C.S., Mr. A. McG. C.
Thomas, Mr. Daniel.
Tulasiram, Mr. L. K.
Uppi Sahib Bahadur, K.
Venkatapati Raju, Mr. P. C.
Venkatarama Ayyar, Mr. K. R.
Venkataramana Ayyangar, Mr. C. V.
Venkatarangam Nayudu, Mr. C.
Venkataratnam, Mr. B.
Venkiah, Mr. S.
Watson, I.C.S., Mr. H. A.
Wright, Mr. W. O.
Zamindar of Gollapalli.
Zamindar of Kallikota.
Zamindar of Mirzapuram.
Zamindar of Seithur.
Zamindar of Singampatti.
Corley, Mr. F. E.
Smith, Mr. W. E.

I

NEW MEMBERS.

The following Members took their oath or affirmation of allegiance to the Crown :--

Mr. F. E. CORLEY.

M.R.Ry. T. N. SIVASUBRAHMANYA THEVAR Avargal, Thirthapathi, Zamindar of Singampatti.

Mr. C. B. CUNNINGHAM.

II

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Agency

Disbursement of the sum referred to in the report from the Government Agent, East Godavari.

* 349 *Q.*—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) to whom the sum of Rs. 50,226-6-9 referred to in paragraph 27 of the letter from the Government Agent, East Godavari, Periodicals No. 0252-28, dated 7th June 1928, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, has been disbursed ; and

(*b*) the conditions under which the grant was made ?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The sum referred to is not a Government grant but the total of the wages paid by the mission to the lace-workers.

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know, Sir, if the mission is or is not in receipt of Government aid of any kind ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Notice, Sir."

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Irrigation

Reports on the repairs to the supply channel in Kurnool district,

* 350 *Q.*—Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state, with reference to the answer given to my question No. 1619 answered on 28th February 1928 regarding repairs to the supply channel in Kurnool district—

(*a*) whether the further report called for has been received ;

(*b*) what the report is ;

(*c*) what the original discrepancy between the reports of the Chief Engineer and the Board of Revenue was ; and

(*d*) what action the Government have taken or propose to take on these reports ?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The reports[a] on the subject have been laid on the table.

(*c*) The Executive Engineer's report, dated 3rd April 1928, explains that there was no real discrepancy.

(*d*) The Government do not propose to take any action.

Land Assignment

Assignment of lands in Nilgiris district.

* 351 *Q.*—Mr. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number and names of persons or associations who applied for assignment of lands in the Nilgiris district for plantation and other purposes during the last five years ;

(*b*) the manner in which these applications have been disposed of by the Revenue Department ;

(*c*) the extent and the value of the land in the Nilgiris district assigned to individuals and associations, the names of persons or individuals to whom these assignments were made, and the grounds and purposes for which they were made ;

(*d*) the rates, conditions and terms on which each one of these assignments was made ;

(*e*) the names of all the estate-owners in the Nilgiris district with the extent and value of the lands possessed by each one of them ;

(*f*) the extent of land in the Nilgiris district still available for assignment to individuals or associations and the localities in which the same is situated ;

(*g*) the extent and locality of reserve forests in the Nilgiris district still available to be converted into assignable lands ; and

(*h*) the extent and locality of waste lands in the Nilgiris district ?

A.—(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) To answer these questions it would be necessary to print and place on the table all the darkhast registers of the district and the correspondence connected therewith. The Government regret they cannot undertake to do this.

(*d*) Applications for land are disposed of under the provisions of paragraph 41 of Board's Standing Order No. 15, Board's Standing Orders Nos. 16, 17, 18, 19 and 21 according to the

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[a] Vide communications to the Council in the agenda for 8th October 1928.

circumstances of each case. The terms of assignment of lands[a] for plantation purposes in the Nilgiri Upper Plateau are given in the appendix to this answer for ready reference.

(e), (f), (g) & (h) The particulars asked for are not available in any existing return or report nor in regard to some items could it be compiled without considerable preliminary enquiry. Whether a piece of land which is now reserve forest may be disforested and assigned is a question to be considered on the merits in each case and may often be a question difficult to an-wer.

Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar :—"May I know, with reference to (a), if these applications for assignment of lands have been received only from people resident in the Nilgiris or from non-resident people also ?"

The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks :—"I could not really say that. I must ask for notice of that."

Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar :—"With reference to clauses (e), (f), (g) and (h), it is stated there 'nor in regard to some items could it be compiled without considerable preliminary enquiry.' What are those items, may I know ?"

The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks :—"Take for example clause (e) which wants the value of the lands possessed by each one of the estate-owners. Obviously, Government could not estimate the values without considerable enquiry. Then again, clause (f) wants 'the extent of land available for assignment to individuals or associations and the localities in which the same is situated.' That will need an enquiry to see whether there is any bit of land which could be disafforested and made available for assignment. The giving of a complete answer to the whole question will therefore require a preliminary enquiry of considerable magnitude."

Assignment of the tank-bed of the Owk tank in Koilkuntla taluk.

* 352 Q.—Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether within the tank-bed of the Owk tank in the Koilkuntla taluk of the Kurnool district there is included a large area of land which was originally cultivated by the ryots but was relinquished by them in hard times ;

(b) if so, what the area of such lands is ;

(c) whether within that area there are not about 65 wells which once were privately owned by the forefathers of the present ryot population and used for agricultural purposes ;

(d) whether there are still some small plots privately owned inside this tank poramboke area ;

(e) whether the ryots have petitioned for grant of parts of this poramboke land on patta ; and

(f) why the Government have declined to convert parts of this land into ayan and grant them on patta ?

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[a] Printed as Appendix I on page 110 infra.

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A.—(*a*) *to* (*d*) The Government are not aware whether or no the facts are as suggested.

(*e*) & (*f*) No record has been traced of any order of the Government on the subject; nor of any representation made to Government. The transfer of poramboke land to ayan for assignment on darkhast is ordinarily within the discretion of the Collector.

Alleged disabilities of the Catholics in Mangalore in acquiring darkhast lands.

*353 *Q.*—Mr. J. A. Saldanha: With reference to questions Nos. 1740 and 1741 answered on 14th March 1928, will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether Government have received any further representation from anybody in South Kanara or elsewhere as to the disabilities of the Catholic diocese of Mangalore or the Bishop of Mangalore or the Catholic churches in the diocese in acquiring Government lands by way of darkhast or kumki;

(*b*) whether lands are held in *inam* by the following churches in South Kanara:—

(1) Cathedral-Rozario, Mangalore, (2) Milagres, Mangalore, (3) Holy Trinity at Mermazal or Umzur, (4) Infant-Jesus (Mondunkul), (5) Saviour (Agrar, Mangalore taluk), (6) Mater Dei or Mother of God (Mogarnad), (7) Lady of Mercy (Ullal), (8) Remedies (Kirm) in Mangalore taluk, (9) Rosario (Coondapoor taluk), (10) Milagres (Killianpur, Udipi taluk) and (11) Holy Cross (Hospet, Karkal taluk), and if so, under what circumstances and orders; and

(*c*) whether any of these churches have been refused applications for the grant of lands by way of darkhast or kumki on the ground that they are alien or foreign bodies?

A.—(*a*) A representation from the hon. Member was received in May last. The point was also mentioned by the Administrator Apostolic of the Diocese of Mangalore in two appeals relating to assignment of land in Beltangadi village, South Kanara district.

(*b*) Under the Bednore or Ikkri Princes, only the Church at Coondapoor had been enjoying the assessment on the lands in its possession. The other churches had no inams. On the rebuilding of the churches which had been destroyed prior to the British regime the Government on the recommendation of Mr. Harris sanctioned the remission of the assessment on the lands newly purchased by the Christian inhabitants for the churches.

(*c*) The Government have no reason to think that applications have been rejected on the ground alleged. The rules only lay down that the previous sanction of the Government is required to the assignment of land to persons who are not British subjects nor subjects of Indian States.

Mr. J. A. Saldanha:—"With reference to clause (*c*), it is stated: 'The Government have no reason to think that applications have been rejected on the ground alleged.' May I enquire, Sir, whether the applications

have been rejected on the ground that these churches are not British subjects in the sense that they are legal, moral, or juristic persons ?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"The hon. Member will see that in the second sentence in the same clause (c) it is stated: 'The rules lay down that the previous sanction of the Government is required to the assignment of land to persons who are not British subjects nor subjects of Indian States.' No case has come to the notice of Government where such previous sanction has been refused."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I ask, Sir, whether the Government and the Collector have been treating these churches as foreign bodies and as such not entitled to any assignment of land ?"

The hon. Sir. NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"I think it was answered on a previous occasion that the Government were advised that the property of the Catholic church vested in His Holiness the Pope."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I am not speaking of all the Catholic churches; I am speaking of the particular churches mentioned here which are in British India and which were formerly treated as entitled to free land assignments. I want to know whether these churches are treated as foreign bodies ?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"I assumed, Sir, that these churches were part of the Catholic church. I must make enquiries whether if the hon. Members suggest that they are separate bodies."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I am only speaking of the churches built in South Kanara, i.e., in British India, by British-Indian subjects; I am not speaking of Catholic churches all over the world. I want to know whether these churches in South Kanara are treated as foreign bodies."

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"I can only say that the Government are advised that the property of all Roman Catholic churches is vested in His Holiness the Pope."

Land Revenue

Cultivation of tank-bed submersion porambokes in Velliyur village.

*354 Q.—Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU : Will the hon the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether survey Nos. 230, 231 and 232 of Velliyur village, No. 109 of Tiruvallur taluk, Chingleput district, were classed as "Tank-bed submersion porambokes" in the settlements of 1871 and 1911 and have continued to be the same up to date ;

(b) whether it is a fact that these survey numbers are allowed for cultivation by the Revenue Department in spite of the opposition of the Public Works Department ;

(c) if so, whether it is not contrary to the existing rules for the preservation of tank-bed submersion fields ;

(d) whether it is a fact that the villagers of the said village have issued a notice to the Government of a contemplated suit for prohibiting the said cultivation ; and

(e) whether the Government will be pleased to prohibit the cultivation of about 20 acres of the abovesaid survey numbers which are tank-bed submersion porambokes ?

A.—(*a*) The survey numbers were classed as "Government, dry" at the settlement of 1878 and as "Tank-bed poramboke" at the resettlement of 1911. The Government are not aware whether the survey numbers continue to be classed as poramboke.

(*b*) & (*c*) The Government are not aware whether the facts are as stated in clause (*b*).

(*d*) No such notice has been received by the Government.

(*e*) The Government are not aware of any reasons for making such an order. The question is one for the decision of the Collector in the first instance.

Loans

Reduction of the rate of interest on agricultural loans.

* 355 *Q.*—Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state what action has been taken on the resolution passed by this House on 24th January 1928 to reduce the interest on Government loans to ryots from 7½ per cent to 5 per cent?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to item 7 of the statement showing the action taken on resolutions passed by the Legislative Council during the second session 1927–28 laid on the table on 3rd September 1928.

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—"If I remember aright, the Government on the last occasion said that the matter was being considered. The resolution was passed about ten months ago. May I know, Sir, what stage of consideration has been reached now?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"I am glad to be able to tell the hon. Member that the report of the Board of Revenue on the subject was received on Saturday and that we hope to be able to deal with it shortly."

Minor Irrigation

Relief in respect of the Tamarai-madugu.

*356 *Q.*—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state with reference to question No. 889 answered on the 22nd October 1927 regarding relief in respect of Tamarai-madugu tank in the Chingleput district—

(*a*) whether the Government have received the report they have called for;

(*b*) if answer to (*a*) is in the affirmative, whether the Government will place the report on the Council table; and

(*c*) whether the Government will be pleased to direct the local officers to attend immediately to the silt-clearance work in the tank?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Copies[a] of the Board's Proceedings and the Supervisor's note are placed on the table of the House.

(*c*) The Government understand that the work has been completed.

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[a] Printed as Appendix II on page 111 infra.

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Public Service

Representation from the Andhra University regarding the amendment of the Public Service Notification.

* 357 Q.—Mr. G HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any representation from the authorities of the Andhra University regarding the amendment of G.O. Mis. No. 122, Public, by G.O. No. 541, Public, dated 15th June 1928 ; and

(b) whether in view of such representation they have decided to treat all holders of Secondary School-Leaving Certificates holding a certificate of eligibility for admission to the courses of study of the Andhra University on an equal footing.

A.—(a) & (b) The answer to clause (a) is in the negative.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"May I know, Sir, from the hon. the Minister for Education whether he is aware of the fact that the representation is contained in the annual report of the Andhra University? Has he perused the annual report of the Andhra University?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"I am responsible for the answer, Sir, and I am afraid I have not."

Settlement

Fixing of the commutation rate in regard to the resettlement of Godavari and Kistna districts.

* 358 Q.—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the principle of fixing the commutation rate laid down by G.O. No. 881, Revenue, dated 30th July 1885, was adopted in the case of proposals contained in the Scheme Report for resettlement in East and West Godavari and Kistna districts ; and

(b) if not, whether the principle contained in the above Government Order has been superseded subsequently and, if so, when?

A.—(a) No.

(b) The rate of calculation laid down in G.O. No. 881, Revenue, dated 30th July 1885, was altered in 1888 with the approval of the Secretary of State.

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—"May I know, Sir, if the alterations mentioned in the answer have been embodied in a Government Order or in any circular issued by the Government?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"Oh, yes, they are in the Settlement Manual."

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—"I understand, Sir, that the Manual does not contain the Government Order of 1885 or any subsequent order issued thereafter referring to the same. Would the hon the Revenue Member be kind enough to refer me to the particular portion where the alterations have been made and the reasons for such alterations have been given?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"I did not say that the reasons have been given there. I only said that the rule as laid down in the Government Order of 1888 has been included in the Manual."

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Arms and Explosives

Number of licences granted in Cuddapah district from 1910—20.

*359 Q.—Mr. A. Parasurama Rao: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of licences granted under the Arms Act in the Cuddapah district in the last decade (1910—20) and subsequently till 1928; and

(b) the reasons for the decrease, if any?

A.—(a) The number is as shown below:—

Year.	Number of licences in force.	Year.	Number of licences in force.
1910	2,710	1919	1,279
1911	1,337	1920	1,421
1912	1,292	1921	1,404
1913	1,267	1922	1,589
1914	1,224	1923	1,562
1915	1,230	1924	1,674
1916	1,285	1925	1,702
1917	1,211	1926	1,726
1918	1,271	1927	1,802

(b) The decrease in 1911 and 1912 was due partly to the transfer of Madanapalle and Vayalpad taluks to Chittoor district and partly to the cancellation in 1912 of many licences owing to a number of riots in which the licensees were concerned. The variations in other years do not seem to call for any special explanation.

European Education

Exemption of European and Anglo-Indian girls from payment of school fees.

*360 Q.—Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that he called for a list of poor girls studying in European and Anglo-Indian girls' schools in some of the districts and exempted them from payment of school-fees; and

(b) if so, what is the amount involved thereby?

A.—(a) The answer is in the negative.

(b) Does not arise

Labour

Intervention of Government in the settlement of the South Indian Railway strike.

*361 Q.—Mr. S. Satyamurti: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) why the Labour Commissioner did not do anything during the whole period of the Railway strike to settle the dispute and why he did not go even to Trichinopoly;

(*b*) why the hon. the Home Member himself as Member in charge of the portfolio did not take any part in settling the strike or even visit Trichinopoly ;

(*c*) why the Chief Secretary and the Military Secretary went there ;

(*d*) the extent and the nature of the work done by them there, and whether they submitted any report to the Government ;

(*e*) whether their reports will be placed on the table of the House ; and if not, why not ; and

(*f*) whether the Government propose to take any action to settle the points of dispute between the railway authorities and the railway workmen, and if not, why not ?

A.—(*a*), (*b*) & (*f*) The hon. Member is referred to the Press Communiqué dated the 31st August 1928, which has been placed on the table.

(*c*) Postal communication being delayed by the strike, and it being difficult to obtain details by telegram, the Chief Secretary went to Trichinopoly by motor car on 23rd July 1928 and the Military Secretary went with him to bring back to His Excellency the Governor at once such details as were immediately available in case the Chief Secretary found it advisable to stay at Trichinopoly for a day or two longer.

(*d*) The Military Secretary returned by motor car on 25th July 1928 with a summary of events drawn up by the Deputy Inspector-General of Railway Police. The Chief Secretary returned by motor car on 26th July 1928 with information as to the measures proposed by the Inspector-General of Police for safeguarding the running of trains and the prevention of offences and prosecution of offenders. These reports placed the Government in possession of the facts relating to the situation earlier than it would have been possible had they depended on the postal service alone.

(*e*) The two officers made no reports of their own.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Sir, may I know the specific reason why the Labour Commissioner did not take any steps with regard to the settling of the railway strike ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :— " On account of the fact that both the parties were not agreeable to it."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" In that case, Sir, may I know why the Chief Secretary and the Military Secretary went to Trichinopoly, if there was no possibility of settling the strike ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :— " In order to find out the exact nature of the situation."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" For the information of the Government or with a view to settle the dispute ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :— " For the information of the Government."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Did the Government intend to take any action on that information, Sir, or was it merely to be kept in their own archives ? "

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The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"To take action with regard to acts of violence and sabotage."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Therefore the enquiry by the Chief Secretary and the Military Secretary was for the purpose of enabling the Government to enforce law and order ?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"Yes."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"And not to interfere in the settlement of the labour dispute ?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"As a result we were able to find out that both the parties were not agreeable to allow the Labour Commissioner's interference."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"The answer to clause (*d*) is that both the Chief Secretary and the Military Secretary 'returned with information as to the measures proposed . . . for safeguarding the running of trains, etc.' 'These reports placed the Government in possession of the facts relating to the situation earlier than it would have been possible had they depended on the postal service alone.' My question is in clause (*e*) 'whether their reports will be placed on the table of the House' and the answer to that is 'The two officers made no reports of their own.' But it is said in answer to clause (*d*) 'these reports placed the Government in possession of the facts.' May I know what is the explanation for this inconsistency ?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"There were no reports submitted by either the Chief Secretary or the Military Secretary; but there were certain informal conferences that took place between the Railway authorities and the Chief Secretary and the minutes of these conferences were placed before the Government."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Therefore they have placed the written minutes of those conferences before the Government ?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"Yes."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"May I know then why the Government do not want to place their reports on the table of the House, such as they are ?"

The hon. Khan Bahhdur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"They were of a confidential nature and so the Government do not want to place them on the table of the House."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"The hon. the Home Member said that the Labour Commissioner did not take any part in the settlement of the strike because the two parties were not agreeable to that. I want to know on what basis he says that. Did the Labour Commissioner approach the two parties, did he make any efforts to bring about a reconciliation, or did he do anything else."

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"All those circumstances are mentioned in the communiqué that was issued."

11-15 a.m. Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" From the answer given by the hon. the Home Member, one has to understand that the Labour Commissioner is not to interfere in cases where either the labour or the company is wrong. May I know from the hon. the Home Member if such an occasion arose, is it not the duty of the Labour Commissioner to interfere on behalf of either of the parties ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I am afraid it is a hypothetical question."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" In answer to the supplementary question by my hon. Friend from Bellary, the Government referred him to this communiqué. Referring to that communiqué issued by the Government on the 31st August 1928, may I know whether the facts related in paragraph 6 of that communiqué were ascertained by the Government over the head of the Labour Commissioner or whether the Labour Commissioner wrote or put himself in communication with the Railway authorities or the Labour authorities ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I want notice, Sir."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know whether the Labour Commissioner did not attempt to do anything more than attempt at arbitration and whether he moved no further than that ? May I know if that is what the Labour Commissioner did in this matter ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" The Labour Commissioner was ready to intervene if both the parties agreed, but there was not agreement between the parties."

Police

Alleged motor crash near Trichinopoly.

*362 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to place before the Council a full report about the crash near Trichinopoly between a railway train engine and a bus, showing the circumstances under which the crash took place, the number of the injured and killed, the part taken by the police, the circumstances under which and the reasons for which the Police are alleged to have attacked and fired on the mob that had gathered, and the number killed and injured as a result of such firing ?

A.—On the 20th July 1928, the general strike of the menials of the South Indian Railway began. As a result of it, keepers of railway gates between Trichinopoly Junction and Trichinopoly Fort and Trichinopoly Junction and Golden Rock stations deserted their posts. Some Anglo-Indians were temporarily put to man these gates but the mob interfered with them. The Railway Administration could not find any one to work the gates and therefore had to remove them. One of these gates so removed was at Comerford level crossing between Trichinopoly Junction and Palakarai stations.

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On 25th July 1928 at about 2–30 p.m., a light engine going from Trichinopoly Junction to Trichinopoly Fort collided with a motor bus at the above level crossing. As a result of the accident, all the occupants of the bus (five passengers, the conductor, the driver and the booking clerk of the bus) died, four on the spot and four in the hospital. The bus was burnt.

The Railway Administration had given notice of the removal of gates to all the engine-drivers concerned and had told them to approach level crossing gates cautiously and to be prepared to stop in the event of an obstruction. At the time of the accident, the light engine was running at only ten miles an hour. The position of this particular level crossing was such that the engine crew could not see whether a vehicle was coming from the road to the level crossing until the engine was about fifty yards from it. The engine crew were actually looking out of the engine when it approached the level crossing but did not see any motor bus.

The District Magistrate of Trichinopoly held an enquiry into this collision under rule 20 of the rules framed under section 84 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890. At that enquiry the proprietor of the motor bus in question deposed that his driver was aware of the removal of the gate. Other witnesses examined stated that the bus was travelling very fast, that one of them did caution the bus to stop but that the driver did not heed his caution. The conclusion arrived at by the District Magistrate was that the driver of the light engine was not responsible for the accident, that the driver of the bus was to blame and that he could have averted the accident if he had taken ordinary precautions.

Soon after the accident, a large mob collected and immediately began to demonstrate its hostility towards the driver and the firemen of the engine. Both of them were assaulted by the mob whose expressed intention was to burn the driver alive in the fire of the engine which he had dared to drive during strike time, thus, according to the judgment of the mob, causing the fatality. Some members of the mob actually carried the driver to the fire box of the engine—meaning to burn him alive. It was only the pluck of a railway constable, the help rendered by Mr. Muhammad Mian Ravuttar, a merchant and a municipal councillor, and his men and the timely arrival of a party (30 men) of police under the District Superintendent of Police which prevented the mob from carrying out this design. The mob also heavily stoned the engine and removed rails to prevent its returning to Trichinopoly Junction.

The number of the mob was variously estimated between 2 and 10 thousand. The mere sight of the small body of police trying to clear their way through the crowd towards the engine infuriated the mob still more. The police party was completely surrounded and pelted with stones. An attempt was made to snatch a carbine from the hands of one of the constables. The District Superintendent of Police tried to keep back the crowd by using his fists but this was of no avail. The situation was critical and the District Superintendent of Police ordered his men to open fire and he himself had to use his pistol. Altogether eleven shots were

fired. So far as is known, two persons (according to one witness three) were injured by the police firing but none were killed or seriously injured. The District Superintendent of Police ordered the fire to cease as soon as his party was safe from immediate attack by the crowd. The police had succeeded in checking the crowd and preventing them from lynching the engine crew; their force, however, was insufficient to disperse the crowd which was essential if the peace was to be preserved and the line restored and wreckage removed. The attitude of the crowd continued menacing, and the District Superintendent of Police found it necessary to fetch reinforcements. While leaving for this purpose, his car was surrounded and pelted with stones. On his return with additional men, the number of the crowd had increased and several charges had to be made before the mob was dispersed and the situation brought under control. The District Magistrate of Trichinopoly held a magisterial enquiry into the shooting. The conclusions arrived at were that the mob was intent on murder, that the police handled the situation with great promptness and without undue severity in the most judicious manner possible under the circumstances, that the firing on the mob was fully justified, that it was done with discrimination and was stopped as soon as it became unnecessary.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I know whether in regard to what is stated in their reply, viz., 'so far as is known, two persons (according to one witness three) were injured by the police firing but none were killed or seriously injured', is it a fact that as reported at that time, the Government have ascertained since then that at least one man was killed and many were injured ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :— " No, Sir, it is not a fact."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATHI MUDALIYAR :—" In paragraph 3 of the answer it is stated that 'the position of this particular level crossing was such that the engine crew could not see whether a vehicle was coming from the road to the level crossing until the engine was about fifty yards from it'. May I know, Sir, whether the engine crew whistled the engine ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :— " I do not know, Sir."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATHI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know if any constable was posted at that spot to regulate traffic, knowing that the position of the level crossing was difficult and that the gates had already been removed ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I want notice, Sir."

Cost of the Police aid to the South Indian Railway Company during the strike.

*363 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the extent and cost to the provincial exchequer of the services rendered by the police to the South Indian Railway Company during the recent railway strike ;

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(*b*) whether this help was rendered on requisition by the Railway authorities and whether they paid anything towards the cost thereof, if so, how much, and if not, why not; and

(*c*) whether one of the objects of this display of police force was to strike terror into the strikers and force them into submission?

A.—(*a*) The services of the police were employed in preventing illegal acts on the railway, in enforcing the law and preserving the public peace and in protecting as far as possible the travelling public. An estimate of the cost has been called for.

(*b*) The railway company did not requisition the services of the police.

(*c*) No.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" In regard to the answer to clause (*a*) of this question, may I know whether the firing by the police in Tuticorin and Trichinopoly without any magisterial order was also to enforce law and preserve public peace ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I have not heard the question, so I would request that it may be repeated."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I am asking whether, in the many services which the Police rendered to the Railway, the firing on unarmed crowds without the order of any magistrate at all both at Tuticorin and Trichinopoly was also for the purpose of enforcing law and preserving public peace ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" They had to preserve law and order."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know whether the Government have enquired that firing was done without any magisterial order, and whether they satisfied themselves that it was in pursuance of their duty to enforce law ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" The Government have examined the question and have come to the conclusion that everything was done all right."

Civil Justice

Publication of the Law Reports.

*364 *Q.*—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state what steps are taken (i) to avoid delays in the publication of the authorized law reports, (ii) to reduce the number of private publications of law reports and (iii) to standardize the reports ?

A.—(i) The matter is under correspondence between the Government and the Council of Law Reporting.

(ii) & (iii) These are matters which are now engaging the attention of the Government of India and this Government are not in a position to make any definite statement at this stage.

Direct recruitment of subordinate judges.

*365 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal now under consideration by the Government for the direct recruitment of subordinate judges from the Bar;

(b) if so, the nature of the proposal and the stage at which it stands now; and

(c) whether one of the reasons for the proposal or one of the proposals is to exclude one community from the field of such recruitment and if so, on what grounds?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The answer to clause (a) is in the negative.

Criminal Justice

Issue of orders under Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, on public men in Madras.

*366 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the large number of orders under section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code passed upon public men and upon South Indian Railway workmen in Madras and in several parts of the province;

(b) whether his attention has been drawn to the criticisms on the platform and in the press that these orders were unjustified and unnecessary; and

(c) what action he proposes to take to prevent a recurrence of this?

A.—(a) & (b) The answers are in the affirmative.

(c) The Government have no intention of interfering with the discretion of magistracy when they take such action as in their opinion is necessary to prevent breaches of peace.

Alleged issue of orders under Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, on Messrs. Joshi and Giri during their visit to Negapatam.

*367 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the reasons why orders under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, were passed on Messrs. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., and V. V. Giri during their recent visit to Negapatam;

(b) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to their statement in the press regarding these orders; and

(c) whether it is the policy of the Government to help the South Indian Railway Company to crush the labour movement in that company?

A.—(a) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 290.

(b) Yes.

(c) No.

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Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"With reference to the answer to clauses (b) and (c) of the question, I am asking the Government to state the reasons on which they say that it is not their policy to help the South Indian Railway Company to crush the labour movement in that company, when distinguished leaders and responsible leaders of the movement like Messrs. Joshi and Giri have stated in their statement that these orders under section 144 could be justified only on the assumption that the labour movement has to be crushed?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"It is their opinion."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"May I know whether the Government have examined the matter and can give any reasons in their opinion for controverting their statements?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"Yes. Government have examined the question thoroughly and have come to the deliberate conclusion that they should not in any way interfere in disputes between the company and the workers; but so far as this order against these gentlemen is concerned, it was issued by the magistrate for the express and sole purpose of preventing the possibility of a breach of the peace."

Forests

Permission to villagers to hunt wild animals in the forests in South Kanara.

*368 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether a notification has been recently published permitting villagers to hunt wild animals in reserved forests in the South Kanara district after obtaining the Collector's permission on every occasion;

(b) whether hunting had so far been allowed with the permission of the officers of the Forest department; and

(c) if so, why it is now further restricted by making it obligatory to get the Collector's previous permission on every occasion?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The object was to prevent the indiscriminate killing of wild animals. The question of removing this restriction is under consideration.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—"In answer to clause (c) of the question, it is stated that the object was to prevent the indiscriminate killing of wild animals. May I know whether any instances of such indiscriminate killing of wild animals have come to the notice of Government?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"The Government understand it from the reports of the Collector."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"As to that answer, viz., to prevent indiscriminate killing of wild animals, is there such a thing as discriminate killing of wild animals? (Laughter.)"

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The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Yes. The notification is directed solely to discriminate killing."

Mr. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD :—" In the answer to clause (c) it is stated that the question of removing the restriction is under consideration. May I know how long this question has been under the consideration of Government ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" It has been under the consideration of Government for the last two or three weeks."

Increase of wild animals in South Kanara district.

* 369 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether there has been an enormous increase of wild animals, especially tigers, panthers, elephants and boars on account of the extension and increase of reserved forests in this Presidency, especially in South Kanara ;

(b) whether registers are kept of the number of cattle destroyed by wild animals in the villages adjoining forests in the several districts of this Presidency, and if so, what is the number of cattle so destroyed during the year ending 30th June 1928 in the several districts ; and

(c) what action Government have taken or propose to take to check the increase of wild animals that are likely to destroy cattle and cultivation ?

A.—(a) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the report of the Collector of South Kanara placed on the Council table in connection with Legislative Council Question No. 1424 answered on 25th January 1928.

(b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to Register No. 19 III at page 122 of the Revised Forms of village accounts. The Government have no information concerning the number of cattle destroyed by wild animals during the year ending 30th June 1928 in the villages adjoining forests.

(c) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer given to Legislative Council Question No. 854 asked by Mr. D. Manjayya Heggade on 2nd November 1925 and to the report of the Collector of South Kanara referred to in clause (a) above. The Government have recently issued orders allowing the villagers to hunt wild animals in certain portions of reserved forests in South Kanara during the period July to January of the year.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" As to clause (b), it is stated that the Government have no information concerning the number of cattle destroyed by wild animals during the year. May I enquire whether Government think that this destruction of cattle by wild animals is such a small thing, and that they cannot get the information on this subject ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" The benefit likely to be derived from the enquiry is not proportionate to the trouble required for the enquiry."

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Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"May I point out, Sir. . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member will have to take another opportunity to point out. Now the occasion can be used only for putting supplementary questions."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I want to enquire after finding out that there has been a reduction of at least 50 per cent in ten years by the destruction of wild animals, whether Government will make a careful enquiry in to the subject?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I do not admit the correctness of the premises of my friend and so I am not prepared to make any enquiry."

Jails

Alleged conversion to Christianity of the accused in the Villivakkam murder case.

*370 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the two accused in what is known as the Villivakkam murder case who had been condemned to be hanged were lodged in the Central Jail, Vellore, prior to their execution;

(b) whether it is a fact that the two accused were converted to Christianity prior to their execution;

(c) whether it is a fact that Mr. Kadirvelu Nainar, a retired Tahsildar and a religious lecturer in the jail, induced these two condemned men to change their religion;

(d) whether it is a fact that this Mr. Nainar promised the two condemned men a specially grand funeral and decent burial;

(e) whether it is a fact that these condemned men embraced Christianity on the strength of that promise;

(f) whether it is a fact that these two men actually received only the ordinary paupers' burial near Vellore town toll-gate; and

(g) whether preachers of Hindu religion had equal access to the two condemned men prior to their conversion to Christianity?

A.—(a) Yes.
(b) Yes.
(c) No.
(d) No.
(e) No.
(f) Government have no information.
(g) Hindu moral lecturers have as much free access as the lecturers of other religions, but in this particular instance no Hindu lecturer visited the jail between the date of admission of these men to the jail and date of execution, viz., 2nd May 1927 to 15th September 1927.

Mr. T ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"May I know whether the Christian missionaries are prevented by rules from preaching to Hindu prisoners?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I want notice."

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Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar :—" Sir, is it a fact that this Mr. Kadirvelu Nayanar, a Christian paid Missionary propagandist, was allowed to preach to Hindu prisoners including those condemned to death, in the Vellore Jail ?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar :—" No, Sir."

Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar :—" In view of the fact that I have got positive information to the contrary, will the hon. the Law Member make enquiries into the matter ?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar :—" I do not think that public interests will be served by such an enquiry."

Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar :—" May I know from the hon. the Law Member whether it is a matter of absolute indifference to him whether the unfortunate Hindus who go to jail and are condemned to death should be converted to Christianity in their last moments in the jails in the interests of the missionaries who are anxious no doubt to add more to the number of converts ?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar :—" No, it is not a matter of indifference to Government."

Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar :—" Then why not the hon. the Law Member make an enquiry into the circumstances under which two unfortunate Brahmans condemned to death and counting their last moments should be exploited by Christian preachers to convert them ?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar :—" Because Government know as a matter of fact that they sent of their own accord for missionaries."

Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar :—" May I know if Government would enquire why people who have lived up to their 60th or 65th year as Hindus should have become suddenly anxious to send for Christian missionaries unless they were induced and tempted by zealous missionary paid canvassers ?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar :—" It is not possible for Government to say why they came to such a conclusion."

Mr. Daniel Thomas :—" May I know if condemned prisoners wish to change their religion, the Government can prevent them from doing so ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar :—" Certainly not "

Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar :—" In view of the allegation that has been made that these people were really converted by the efforts of these missionary paid men, will Government undertake an enquiry ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar :—" No, the allegation is unfounded."

Remuneration to Mr. Kadirvelu Nainar, moral lecturer in Vellore Jail.

* 371 *Q.*—Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether Mr. Nainar, moral lecturer in the Vellore Jail, is a paid employee of the Local Arcot American or some other Christian missionary body ?

A.—Mr. Nainar, moral lecturer, the Central Jail, Vellore, was a paid employee of the Local Arcot Mission until a few months ago.

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Marine

Admission into the Madras Harbour.

*372 Q.—Mr. P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the public of Madras are not allowed to have access to the Madras Harbour and that entry to the harbour is restricted by passports;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for such restrictions;

(c) whether it is a fact that such restrictions do not obtain either in Bombay or Karachi ports;

(d) if so, why such restrictions should be enforced in Madras;

(e) whether it is a fact that one police station is entirely devoted to the Madras Port Trust; and

(f) whether the Government will consider the desirability of giving free access to the citizens of Madras into the harbour as in the case of the Bombay and Karachi ports?

A.—(a) A copy of by-law No. 2[a] made by the Madras Port Trust and approved by Government is laid on the table.

(b) & (d) The by-law has been framed for the following purposes, laid down in section 95 of the Madras Port Trust Act, 1905:—

(1) For the safe and convenient use of the docks, wharves, quays, jetties, sheds, warehouses, railways, tramways and other works constructed by the Board or vested in the Board under this Act;

(2) for the use of the public landing places constructed by or vested in the Board;

(3) for the exclusion from the premises of disorderly or other undesirable persons and of trespassers; and

(4) generally for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(c) The Government have no information.

(e) One police station is entirely devoted to the work of the Madras harbour.

(f) The Government do not consider it desirable to alter the existing regulations.

Central Record Office

Change of the designation of the Assistant Superintendent of the Record Office as 'Manager'.

*373 Q.—Mr. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) when and why the post of the Superintendent of the Madras Record Office was abolished;

(b) why the post of Assistant Superintendent of the Record Office was continued under the same designation; and

(c) whether the Government contemplate changing the designation of the Assistant Superintendent of the Record Office into one of "Manager" of the Record Office on the same scale of pay?

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a Printed as Appendix III on page 112 infra.

A.—(a) The post of Superintendent, Madras Record Office, was abolished with effect from 27th August 1925 as there was no necessity to continue the post.

(b) Government have decided to change the designation to 'Senior Assistant".

(c) No.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"May I know, after the abolition of the post of Superintendent of the Record Office, who has been discharging the duties hitherto done by him ?"

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"I think it was after Mr. Dodwell relinquished his post, that the Superintendent was for a short time in charge of the routine duties but it was recognized that that was not a quite suitable arrangement and the services of Mr. Sekhara Menon, a more senior officer, who had, I think, just retired, were secured for some time. After some other vicissitudes, the post of Curator was restored and it is filled by the present incumbent."

Corporation of Madras

Permission to Mr. P. V. Nataraja Mudaliyar for holding both the offices of the Commissioner of Religious Endowments and that of a Municipal Councillor.

*374 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the fact of Mr P. V. Nataraja Mudaliyar, a Commissioner of the Hindu Religious Endowments Board, being a municipal councillor ;

(b) whether he proposes to continue the 'permission' granted to him to hold both the offices ; and

(c) if so, on what grounds ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) & (c) The Government permitted M.R.Ry. P. V. Nataraja Mudaliyar to stand for election to the Madras Corporation, in August 1928 as in their opinion he could serve as a Councillor if elected without prejudice to his duties as Commissioner of the Hindu Religious Endowments Board.

Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—"May I know whether the President of the Religious Endowments Board reported that Mr. Nataraja Mudaliyar can be a municipal councillor without prejudice to his duties as a Commissioner ?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"The hon. Member is correct in his presumption."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"I did not hear the question properly, Sir. (After a pause.) May I know specifically what are the reasons which helped Government to come to the opinion that a paid officer of the Government can also be a Councillor of the Madras Corporation ?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"For the simple reason that his being a Councillor of the Corporation of Madras did not in any way interfere with his duties as Commissioner of Religious Endowments Board."

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Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Assuming that the hon. Minister is familiar with the Madras City Municipal Act that no paid servant of Government can be an elected councillor of the Corporation of Madras, may I know what are the special reasons, apart from the opinion of the Government, that the two duties would not conflict, in the case of Mr. Nataraja Mudaliyar? The inconsistent policy of the whole thing is that he is a Municipal Councillor and at the same time a paid servant of the Government."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" The hon. Member is wrong in his presumption that Mr. Nataraja Mudaliyar is a paid servant of the Government of Madras."

Education

Organization of a cadre of specialists for the staffing of the Government Training College, Rajahmundry.

* 375 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Director of Public Instruction has submitted any proposals to Government for organizing a cadre of specialists for the staffing of the Government Training College, Rajahmundry ; and

(b) if so, whether the Government have sanctioned such proposals ?

A.—No such proposals have been submitted to Government.

Combination of the cadres of Deputy Inspectors and School Assistants into one.

* 376 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are considering the question of combining the cadres of Deputy Inspectors and School Assistants including women officers into one cadre and, if so, the conclusions arrived at by them thereon ;

(b) whether any and, if so, what percentage of the Madras Educational Service is reserved for promotion from the cadres of Deputy Inspectors and School Assistants and, if not, why not ;

(c) whether Government propose to combine the cadres of junior Deputy Inspectors and of Secondary grade teachers into one, and, if so, on what scale of pay ; and

(d) the different grades into which Munshis and Pandits are divided with their respective scales of pay and the proposals, if any, for their reorganization under consideration by the Government ?

A.—(a) Proposals for the reorganization of the cadres of Deputy Inspectors of Schools and of School Assistants, both men's and women's branches are under the consideration of Government.

(b) At present, no percentage of posts in the Madras Educational Service is reserved for promotion from the cadres of Deputy Inspectors and School Assistants. The question whether it is desirable to fix any such percentage will be considered in connexion with the impending reorganization of the Madras Educational Service.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration.

(*d*) The present scales of pay for Pandits and Munshis are as follow :—

	RS.
First-grade colleges	75—4—95 and 100—5—125
Second-grade colleges	50—3—65
Secondary schools	40—2—50

No proposals have yet been received from the Director of Public Instruction for the revision of the scales of pay of Pandits and Munshis.

Boarding accommodation for pupils of the training schools for girls at Calicut.

* 377 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of pupils attending the training school for girls at Calicut;

(*b*) the number of them accommodated in the boarding house hostel; and

(*c*) whether it is a fact that the accommodation is very inadequate in proportion to the number?

A.—(*a*) 173.

(*b*) 124.

(*c*) A second hostel has been opened with effect from the 10th August 1928 and the accommodation now provided is adequate.

Introduction of the second language as compulsory subject for Intermediate and B.A. courses.

* 378 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that while the University has made the study of a second language including its literature and grammar compulsory for the Intermediate and the B.A. courses, corresponding changes have not yet been made in the S.S.L.C. course and that thereby students in college classes are considerably handicapped ; and

(*b*) whether he will invite the attention of the Director of Public Instruction to the need for suitable action in this matter ?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The Board for the award of Secondary School-Leaving Certificates has recently appointed a sub-committee to draw up syllabuses in South Indian languages, inclusive of literature and grammar for the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate course.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know, with regard to the answer to the question that the Government have appointed a sub-committee to draw up syllabuses in South Indian languages, whether Sanskrit is provided for in the new University curricula, and if it is not, may I know the reason why ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I am not aware whether Sanskrit is included in South Indian languages."

Promotion of education among Mappillas.

*379 Q.—Mr. K. Uppi Sahib: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have done anything special for promoting the education of Mappillas especially those of Mappilla-nad, viz., Ernad, Walluvanad and Ponnani after the rebellion of 1921; and

(b) if so, what they are and how much money has been spent?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to paragraph 107 and to statement No. 84 in Volumes I and II respectively of the Report on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for the year 1926–27 and for the quinquennium 1921-22 to 1926–27. Separate figures as to expenditure on Mappilla education are not available.

Religious instruction in Mappilla Training School at Malappuram.

*380 Q.—Mr. K. Uppi Sahib: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the present Headmaster of the Government Mappilla Training School at Malappuram has cut short the number of periods for teaching religious subjects in that institution;

(b) if so, why; and

(c) what was the time allotted for teaching religious subjects in the institution before and after the advent of the present Headmaster?

A.—The Government have no information; but will call for it.

Alleged ban on two Muslim newspapers of Malabar.

*381 Q.—Mr. K. Uppi Sahib: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the reasons for the banning of the two Muslim newspapers of Malabar, viz., the *Al-Ameen* and the *Aykiam* from the students' reading room of the Government Training School for Mappillas at Malappuram by the Headmaster;

(b) whether it was done at the instance of Government; and

(c) what are the newspapers that the students are permitted to read?

A.—The Government have not issued any orders on the subject; nor have they any information regarding it.

Number of Mappilla teachers trained at Malappuram Government Training School.

*382 Q.—Mr. K. Uppi Sahib: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether complaints have been received by Government that the number of Mappilla teachers trained at Malappuram Government Mappilla Training School is quite inadequate to supply the demand; and

(b) whether they will be pleased to open another training school for Mappillas in North Malabar?

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A.—(*a*) No.

(*b*) In order to provide greater facilities for the training of Mappilla teachers the Government have sanctioned in the current year the opening of an additional lower elementary training section in the Government Training School at Malappuram and also the admission of students into the higher elementary training class in the school annually instead of in alternate years as was the case hitherto. They do not consider that another training school is required at present.

Local Boards

Nomination of the President, Rajampet Taluk Board.

383 *Q.*—Mr. K. Koti Reddi: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) the reasons for nominating a President for the Taluk Board of Rajampet, Cuddapah district, and for depriving the Board for the third time of the right of electing its President;

(*b*) the reasons for nominating the same person for the third time; and

(*c*) whether there are now any other taluk boards in the Presidency on whom the right of electing their presidents has not been conferred and, if so, which they are and for how long such right has not been conferred on them?

A.—(*a*) The Government were of opinion that local conditions did not justify the grant to the Rajampet Taluk Board of the privilege of electing its President.

(*b*) The Government considered it in the best interests of the taluk board to nominate as President one who had acquitted himself well in that capacity in previous terms.

(*c*) Yes. The Hospet and Harpanahalli Taluk Boards have nominated Presidents since 1st April 1925.

Mr. K. Koti Reddi:—"May I know with reference to answer (*a*), what are the local conditions that existed in the Rajampet taluk, Cuddapah district, which induced the hon. Minister for Local Self-Government to deprive the taluk board for three terms of the privilege of electing its President?"

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan:—"Because it was brought to the notice of the Government that factious spirit was prevalent in the taluk."

Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar:—"May I know if the taluk board in question passed any resolution asking for the office of the president being thrown open to election?"

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan:—"That is so, Sir."

Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao:—"May I know what exactly are the conditions under which the Government was satisfied that it was factious?"

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan:—"On a report made by the Collector of the district."

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Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi :—" May I know, Sir, whether the Government are aware of the fact that there are inter-communal factions there ?"

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—" The hon. Member is correct in his presumption and that is one of the reasons why the Government have nominated the president." 11-30 a.m.

Mr. J. A. Saldanha :—" May I know, Sir, whether there is any municipality in the Presidency where there is no factious spirit ? "

The hon. the President :—" We are now on the taluk boards."

Mr. J. A. Saldanha :—" I mean taluk boards ? "

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—" I want notice, Sir."

Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao :—" May I know when the taluk board asked for election of its president, whether the Collector's report was examined in the light of that request ? "

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—" The Collector's report was sent in connexion with the resolution of the taluk board."

Mr. K. Koti Reddi :—" May I know whether there is any taluk board in the Madras Presidency where there is no inter-communal factious spirit ? "

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—" I want notice of that."

Mr. R. Nagan Gowda :—" May I know the reasons why the taluk boards of Hospet and Harpanahalli have been deprived of the privilege of electing their presidents ? "

The hon. the President :—" The hon. Member has to give notice of that question. It is not connected with this."

Mr. K. R. Karant :—" May I know, if there is so much factious spirit, why the Government should not order the dissolution of the board and throw it open for fresh election ? "

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—" If the Government thought that course would have been better, they would have taken that course. But they thought that that is not the thing to do at present."

Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao :—" May I know from the hon. the Minister on what facts the Collector came to the conclusion that there was factious spirit in that particular taluk ? "

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—" The Collector's communication is confidential."

Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar :—" I want to know from the hon. the Chief Minister whether it is the policy of the Government, wherever inter-communal spirit prevails, to disenfranchise the concerned local boards ? "

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—" The hon. Member is not correct in his presumption."

Municipal Councils

Electric installation in Tanjore municipality.

* 384 Q.—Rajkumar S. N. Dorai Raja : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Tanjore municipality has had any experience of carrying out electric schemes ;

(*b*) whether its finances are sufficiently satisfactory to undertake electric lighting ;

(*c*) whether the Government have considered the question of undertaking the electric installation themselves and then handing over the same to the municipality ; and

(*d*) if not, whether they will be pleased to do so ?

A.—(*a*) No.
(*b*) Yes.
(*c*) No.
(*d*) No.

Rajkumar S. N. Dorai Raja :—" With reference to clause (*b*), may I know what is the basis of the Government for the assurance that the finances are sufficiently satisfactory ? "

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—" The Government have formed the opinion after seeing the financial condition of the municipality."

Rajkumar S. N. Dorai Raja :—" May I ask whether it is not a fact that the collections of the municipality have fallen into considerable arrears ? "

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—" They are making all attempts to make speedy collections."

Rajkumar S. N. Dorai Raja :—" Will Government publish a statement of the financial position of this municipality which I, as a Councillor till very recently, know to be unsound ? "

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—" I do not think that course is necessary."

Defalcations in Bezwada municipality.

* 385 Q.—The Zamindar of Mirzapuram : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that there are defalcations to the extent of about Rs. 12,000 in the Bezwada Municipality, Rs. 5,000 by issuing false and forged municipal receipts and the balance by not crediting the receipts in the municipal accounts ;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that they commenced in 1926 and continued up to March 1928 and who is responsible for this state of things ;

(*c*) what is the income of the Bezwada Municipality and what is the arrear balance for 1927–28 and what is the cause for so much balance ;

(*d*) whether the accounts of the Bezwada Municipality have been audited during the last three years ; if so, at what periods ;

(*e*) whether it is a fact that the Vice-Chairman has submitted a report to the Government about these defalcations in March last and what action the Government have taken thereon ; and

(*f*) whether the Government will be pleased to institute a thorough and complete enquiry into the affairs of the Bezwada Municipality ?

A.—(*a*) The total defalcations are reported to amount to Rs. 7,821–13–6 and, after adjusting pay, provident fund subscriptions, bonus and securities and the amounts paid by the bill collectors, the net amount to be recovered from the bill collectors and others concerned is Rs. 4,975–1–8. In addition, Rs. 3,257–7–9 was

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collected and misappropriated by the same parties on forged receipts. Another sum of Rs. 36-14-0 was also misappropriated by the irregular issue of manuscript receipts.

(b) The Government presume that the defalcations began in July 1927, but they have no precise information on this point. The question of responsibility has not yet been finally disposed of.

(c) The actual collections under taxes and other leased-out revenues were Rs. 2,10,312 and the total arrear balance outstanding on 31st March 1928 amounted to Rs. 1,13,785-7-0. The reason for the accumulation of such heavy arrears is attributed by the Chairman to the fact that just at the close of the year the bill books were with the Police and the auditors.

(d) The accounts are audited quarterly and also annually. The annual audit for the three years ending 1927-28 took place during the following periods:—

Year.		Period of audit.
1925-26	...	From 28th May 1926 to 8th June 1926.
1926-27	...	From 19th May 1927 to 4th June 1927.
1927-28	...	From 4th July 1928 to 4th August 1928.

(e) Yes. The Government called for the remarks of the Chairman and upon their receipt recorded the papers, as criminal cases had been launched against some of those alleged to be concerned in the defalcations and were still *sub judice*. The Government have since received copies of the judgments in five cases, in all of which the subordinates have been convicted and fined. The Courts have ordered that out of the fines, when collected, a sum of Rs. 2,000 in all may be paid to the Municipal Council.

(f) The Chairman has already taken steps to prevent, as far as possible, misappropriation of municipal money in future. The Government have under consideration the question of ordering an enquiry into the financial transactions of the municipality for the last two or three years and are being kept informed of the progress made in recovery of the amounts misappropriated and the reduction of the heavy arrears of tax collections. They see no need to institute any general inquiry into the municipal administration of Bezwada.

Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo :—" With reference to clause (e), may I know whether the Municipal Chairman himself has reported the fact of these defalcations to the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts and to the Police long before the Vice-Chairman brought them to the notice of the Government and whether it is not laid down in the rules that the Local Fund auditors are to be informed and not the Government?"

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—" Action was taken on the report by the Chairman, Municipal Council, Bezwada."

Orphanages

Annual expenditure of the I.D.T. Islam Orphanage at Calicut.

* 386 Q.—Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government receive the accounts relating to the annual expenditure of I.D.T. Islam Orphanage at Calicut ;

(b) if so, what is the cost of boarding and lodging per orphan in that institution ; and

(c) what is the rate of Government grant per orphan ?

A.—(a) No.

(b) The Government have no information.

(c) The Government have not laid down any rates of boarding grants to Indian orphanages. The usual procedure is to distribute the budget provision available each year *pro rata* among the eligible children, subject to a maximum of half the net cost to the management. The grants paid in 1926–27 worked out to Rs. 8–9–2 per head for a year.

Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB :—" With regard to the answer to (a), may I know whether any other orphanages to which Government give aid submit their accounts of expenditure ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I want notice."

Religious and Charitable Endowments

Introduction of a Bill to amend the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act.

* 387 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether he has any intention of introducing a Bill to amend the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act ;

(b) if so, when and on what lines ; and

(c) if not, why not ?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to clause (a) of question No. 87. The more important amendments in view are indicated below :—

(1) Application of the Act to all temples irrespective of income.

(2) Separation of the judicial and administrative functions of the Board and the constitution of two boards, viz., an Administrative Board of three and a Judicial Board of two Commissioners.

(3) Placing of excepted temples on a par with non-excepted temples.

(4) Levy of contribution due to the committee at two per cent of the income of temples instead of at $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent as at present and exemption of temples with an income of less than Rs. 500 from payment of contribution.

(5) Provision for removal or suspension of members of temple committees for corruption or misconduct.

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Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know if it is in contemplation to see that the cost of working the Act is debited to Provincial revenues either in whole or in part ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" That matter is under the consideration of Government."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know with regard to one part of clause (*b*), when the Government propose to bring in the Bill ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" The Bill is now being examined by the Law Department, and as soon as that examination is over, I hope to place it before the very committee which considered the Bill when my hon. Friend, Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, was in charge, and when that course is done and when the Bill is finally drafted and ready, I hope to introduce it in the Council."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" May I know from the hon. Minister in charge of Religious Endowments how long it will take to bring in the amending Bill ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I cannot exactly say what time it will take "

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" Roughly ? "

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know if the removal of the Kanyakaparameswari temples from the operation of the Act will be one of the questions that will be considered in this amending Bill ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I do not think so, Sir."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Why not, Sir ? "

Excise

Location of arrack shops in certain villages in Tiruvallur taluk.

* 388 Q.—Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there is any rule that toddy or arrack shops should not be located within a distance of four to five miles from one another ;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that toddy shops in the villages of Perathur, Z. 77, Tirukanancheri, V. N. 114, Valliyur, V. N. 109, Meyur, V. N. 113, Kathervedu, V. N. 105, Vengal, Z. 107, in Tiruvallur taluk, Chingleput district, are located within a distance of one or two miles from each other ;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that arrack shops in the villages of Valliyur, Garaganpundi, Kilanur and Meyur, in Tiruvallur taluk, Chingleput district, are located within a distance of about a mile or so from each other ;

(*d*) whether it is a fact that there is a toddy shop in the village of Thirukananjeri (114), consisting of 41 houses with a total population of only 292 persons ;

(*e*) whether it is a fact that there is an arrack shop in the village of Garaganpundi (112) in Tiruvallur taluk, Chingleput district, consisting of 22 houses with a total population of only 106 persons ; and

(*f*) if the answers to (*a*) and (*b*) are in the affirmative, why the rule has been disregarded in the instances mentioned above ?

A.—(*a*) The hon. Member presumably refers to the rule that rural shops must not be located without the special permission of the Collector within a furlong of a metalled road and that the minimum distance between shops on a road side in rural areas should ordinarily be five miles.

(*b*) *to* (*f*) The Government have no information. A report has been called for.

Mr. P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu :—" The answer says that the minimum distance between shops on a road side in rural areas should ordinarily be five miles. What is the distance the Government consider necessary in extraordinary cases like this, Sir ? "

The hon. Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar :—" No extraordinary cases have so far arisen to my knowledge. It is that these should be located at distances of 5 miles from each other. If it is less than that, the matter will have to be examined. With reference to clauses (*b*) to (*f*) I have already stated that the Government have no information and that a report has been called for. If that information is received, we will examine the question in the light of that."

Medical

Amendment of the rules for the admission and training of **L.M.P.** *candidates.*

* 389 Q.—Mr. A. B. Shetty : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether rule 33 (*c*) of the rules for admission and training of pupils for the Diploma of Licensed Medical Practitioner was amended last year ;

(*b*) whether the amendment gives full discretion to the Board of Examiners to remand any candidate, even though he has obtained the required number of marks in the Board Examination, if after a scrutiny of the results of class examination they consider such a course necessary ;

(*c*) whether this new rule was given effect to in the last April examination ;

(*d*) if so, how many candidates who got the required percentage of marks in that examination were remanded as the result of this new rule ;

(*e*) whether the President of the Board of Examiners protested against the unfairness of this new amendment at the time it was made ; and

(*f*) whether the Government propose to withdraw the new amendment or at least to modify it so as to give power to the Board to pass or fail students on the basis of their school record ?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) Fifteen candidates ; eleven in the first year class, one in the second year, two in the third year and one in the final year.

(*e*) Yes.

(*f*) The matter is under the consideration of the Government.

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Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" May I know what led the Government to make the amendment referred to in clause (*a*) ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" They thought it would be better in the interests of medical education."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" May I know whether such a discretion is given to the Board of Examiners with regard to any other public or University examination ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I am not aware of any such discretion in other cases."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" May I know on what grounds the President of the Board of Examiners protested against the unfairness of this new arrangement ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" On the ground that it works hardship on the students."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" May I know where is the necessity for a Board if the students show better work in the classes ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Generally it is considered better that the two should be taken together."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" May I know whether the examiners that constitute the Board are the same that examine them in the classes ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Not all of them, I think."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Sir, if all of them are teachers, where is the advantage of this Board Examination over the class examination ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" The hon. Member may be aware that there is a system called moderation in regard to S.S.L.C. examination. For instance, if a student fails in the Board examination, his class examination will be taken into account and *vice versa*. Even if they fail in the Board examination, owing to sickness or other causes, the class marks may help them."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" May I know what is the advantage of these Board examinations ? Is it to take money from the students and pay it to the examiners ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" That may be one of the advantages, which the hon. Member recognizes. The advantage of having the Board examination is they take the results of two examinations into account. Even if the student fails in the Board examination, if he has done satisfactorily in the class, the examiners may give credit to it."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Is the hon. Minister aware that those who have failed in the Board examination are not given credit for their good work in the class; on the other hand, if they pass in the Board examination, bad work in the class is taken into account against them ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" In that particular instance, the Board of Examiners and the Surgeon-General thought that cramming at the last stage was not a satisfactary feature."

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Public Health

Efficacious treatment of leprosy in its various stages.

*390 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased—

(i) to place before the House a statement showing the various medical treatments found most efficacious in curing or controlling the disease of leprosy in its various stages in the several Leper Settlements, hospitals, and asylums either under Government control or aided by Government, and

(ii) to state—

(*a*) what steps Government are taking for special research in tracing the most efficacious treatment of leprosy;

(*b*) whether they have received information or read about the effective treatment of leprosy by means of the juice of the caju fruit or the liquor or essence extracted from caju juice in Goa and Ceylon; and

(*c*) if so, whether Government have taken steps or are taking steps to try the efficiency of this treatment?

A.—(i) At present the drug which has been found most efficacious in the treatment of leprosy is Hydnocarpus oil. Its derivatives are also extensively used in the several leper settlements, hospitals and asylums in this Presidency.

(ii) (*a*) Several other drugs are at present being tested by medical officers in charge of leper asylums and the results are reported to be promising.

(*b*) The Government have no information.

(*c*) So far as information is available, it has not been tried in any of the leper institutions in this Presidency.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"With reference to (ii) (*a*), may I enquire what are the other drugs that are used by the medical officers?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Notice, Sir."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"Are there any drugs which are used at all here?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"The answer is given that they are using one drug."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"What are the drugs that are being tested?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Notice."

Agriculture

Selection of students for admission in the Agricultural College at Coimbatore.

*391 Q.—Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government are aware of the fact that the affiliation of the Agricultural College at Coimbatore with the University has debarred the real agricultural and cultivating classes from sending their boys for agricultural study;

(*b*) the names and profession of the families of the students selected for admission into the college for the last three years 1925—1928;

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(c) whether it is a fact that within the last three years the selection of students has been more from among those who are B.A.'s and B.A. (Honours) the exception being intermediate pass students;

(d) whether the Government are aware that the ordinary graduates from the Agricultural College are not in most cases suitable for higher scientific and research work in the demonstration farms without a further course of practical work in an agricultural station; and

(e) how many agricultural demonstration stations there are in the Telugu districts (including Ceded districts) and how many there are in the Tamil districts?

A.—(*a*) Government are aware that the higher educational qualifications prescribed for admission to the College cause a little hardship to the boys of the cultivating classes. But only such candidates as have an agricultural bias and are connected with land are invariably selected for admission to the College.

(*b*) A statement [a] is appended.

(*c*) Apart from intermediate pass students only persons with a B.A. Pass degree were admitted as per the table below:—

	1926.	1927.	1928.
B.A. (Hons.)	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
B.A. Pass	3	2	1
Intermediate	36	39	40

(*d*) The answer is in the affirmative, and persons appointed to the Agricultural Department are always given training either in Research Sections or Experimental stations.

(*e*) If the hon. Member means demonstration areas run by the Agricultural department they are the following:—

(1) A demonstration area on the Samalkot Experimental station.

(2) A demonstration area at Vizagapatnam in the Kaikalur taluk.

(3) A demonstration area near Chayoragiri in Chittoor district.

(4) Six demonstration farms run by Agricultural Co-operative Societies in Tanjore and Trichinopoly districts.

(5) A small area at Madura.

(6) A number of coconut demonstration areas on the West Coast.

If on the other hand the hon. Member means demonstration plots on ryots' lands there are more than 600 of them in the Presidency.

Mr. R. Nagan Gowda :—"In answer to clause (*a*) the Government referred to 'agricultural bias.' May I know what the Government mean by agricultural bias?"

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—"People who have some connexion with land-owning families."

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[a] Printed as Appendix IV on pages 113-116 infra.

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Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" May I know what kind of connexion they are speaking of ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Relationship."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" May I know if these students are expected to have worked on any farms before they are admitted into the college ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" That is not possible."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I enquire if in addition to the course requiring University degree, the Government think of providing another course in regard to agricultural classes which does not require University degrees ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" No, Sir."

Steps taken for agricultural improvement in Telugu districts.

* 392 Q.—Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state whether any steps were taken for (1) seed improvement, and (2) cultural improvement and manures in the Telugu districts and particularly in the Ganjam and Vizagapatam districts ?

A.—The answer is in the affirmative.

Number of demonstrators in Ganjam and Vizagapatam districts.

* 393 *Q.*—Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many demonstrators there are in the Ganjam and Vizagapatam districts and whether any demonstration plots are selected by them in the ryots' fields ; and

(*b*) if so, what are the villages where the demonstration plots have been opened ?

A.—(*a*) There are four demonstrators in the Ganjam district and six in the Vizagapatam district. These officers are conducting demonstrations of improved agricultural methods on the ryots' lands in their respective jurisdictions.

(*b*) A list of villages [a] with the nature of the demonstrations conducted during the years 1926–27 and 1927–28 is appended.

Number of maistris in the Agricultural department.

* 394 *Q.*—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) the total number of agricultural maistris now working in the department ;

(*b*) where they are working ; and

(*c*) the nature of work on which they are employed respectively ?

[a] Printed as Appendix V on pages 117–118 infra.

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A.—(*a*) & (*b*) There are at present 80 maistris employed by the department and these are distributed as follows:—

I Circle	... ...	13
II ,,	... ...	6
III ,,	... ...	10
IV ,,	... ...	12
V ,,	... ...	7
VI ,,	... ...	13
VII ,,	... ...	9
VIII ,,	... ...	10
		80

The Government have no information about the exact places where these maistris are now working.

(*c*) These maistris are attached to Agricultural Demonstrators and aid them in demonstrating improved methods of agriculture and the use of improved implements. They are used to construct Sindewahe furnaces, to give demonstration with iron ploughs, roll-easy whote wheels, the drill sowing of cotton, the wrapping and propping of sugarcanes, the thin sowing of paddy nurseries, the economic transplanting of paddy, etc.

Cost of running the Taliparamba agricultural farm.

*395 *Q.*—Mr. K. Uppi Sahib: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) the annual cost of running the Taliparamba agricultural farm;

(*b*) whether it is an experimental farm; and

(*c*) if so, what experiments were till now done in the farm and with what result?

A.—(*a*) The hon. Member's attention is invited to page 17 of the annual report of the Taliparamba Experiment Station for 1927–28.

(*b*) It is an experimental station.

(*c*) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the annual reports of this station.

Industries

Liabilities of the Carnatic Paper Mills Company, Limited.

*396 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. Swami: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) what the total liabilities of the Carnatic Paper Mills were when the first loan was made; and

(*b*) whether the Government gave that loan on the condition that the firm should utilize the amount for paying up its liabilities and for no other purpose?

A.—(*a*) Rupees 5,81,202.

(*b*) Yes.

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Mr. K. V. R. Swami :—" In answer to question (*b*), i.e., whether Government gave the loan on condition that the firm should utilize the amount for paying up its liabilities and for no other purpose, the Government say ' Yes.' May I know the object of this stipulation ? "

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—" So that the Government mortgage may be safeguarded."

Mr. K. V. R. Swami :—" Do the Government think of realizing the amount at any time, and in what way ? By selling up the mill ? "

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—" I want notice."

Mr. P. C. Venkatapathi Raju :—" May I know whether the Carnatic Paper Mills definitely asked for some sums to be devoted to working expenses of the factory along with the amount needed for paying liabilites ?."

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—" That could not be done because it would not cover the sum that the Government have advanced."

Mr. K. V. R. Swami :—" May I know if this demand for a further sum for working capital was made along with the demand for a sum for paying liabilities ? "

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—" Yes, and the Government refused to grant any sum for working the mill, because they did not think the security was sufficient."

Mr. K. V. R. Swami :—" Are the management made to understand that they are not going to be given any loans for working capital ? "

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—" I believe so, Sir."

Mr. P. C. Venkatapathi Raju :—" Did not the Government pay large sums of money time after time for being paid to the establishments ? "

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—" I want notice."

Mr. K. V. R. Swami :—" May I know in what way they wanted to realize the amount when they knew that there was no working capital for them and they mortgaged their whole assets ? "

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—" The shareholders were saying that they would pay up the capital."

Mr. P. C. Venkatapathi Raju :—" Cannot the Government give us an idea of the amount of the loan that was actually paid by the Company for discharging its liabilities ? "

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—" I want notice."

Veterinary

Improvement of cattle-breeding in Kurnool district.

* 397 *Q.*—Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state, with reference to the statement made by the Special Officer for Cottage Industries, at page 19 of his report regarding Kurnool district that very little care is being taken in the selection of stud-bulls for breeding purposes by the Lambadis who keep herds of cows, what steps have been taken or proposed to be taken to improve cattle-breeding in the district ?

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A.—A survey of the cattle of the Kurnool district will be started on completion of the survey of cattle in the Ongole tract now in progress.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"May I know from the hon. Minister when the survey of cattle in the Ongole tract is likely to be finished—the possible period of time ?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I am not yet in a position to say when it will be finished."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—"May I know if this survey which is contemplated for the Kurnool district and is now being carried on in the Ongole tract is part of a large survey that will be made for the whole Presidency ?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"It depends on the results of this survey."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"May I know if the survey of the whole Ongole tract may be finished in six months approximately ?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"The hon. Member may be correct."

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—"May I know the nature of the survey that is now undertaken in the Ongole tract, and the progress so far made ?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Notice."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—"With what object are they carrying on the survey in the Ongole area ?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"To know something about the cattle existing in this area."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—"May I know if, even in spite of the cattle breeding farm on which many lakhs are spent, the Government have not an idea of the kind of cattle existing in this area ?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"They have an idea, but they want to get a better one."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"May I know if this survey includes an enquiry into the census of cattle ?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"The hon. Member is correct in his presumption."

Alleged prevalence of rinderpest in Anantapur district.

* 398 *Q.*—Mr. C. OBI REDDI : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government are aware that rinderpest of a virulent type has been prevailing in the district of Anantapur ;

(*b*) if so, the taluks in which the epidemic has been prevailing ;

(*c*) the length of the time, talukwar the epidemic has been so prevailing ;

(*d*) the number of cattle that have up till now fallen a prey to it ;

(*e*) the strength of the veterinary staff distributed in the district and whether it is a fact that it is not adequate to cope with the ravages of the epidemic ; and

(*f*) whether the Government would be pleased to reinforce the staff at an early date to stamp out the epidemic ?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*)—(*d*) A [a] statement giving the information asked for, is placed on the table.

(*e*) There are four permanent touring men in the district and during this outbreak three additional hands were employed to cope with the situation.

(*f*) Further reinforcement at present is not possible owing to the severity of rinderpest in many other parts of the Presidency.

11-45 a.m. Mr. C. Obi Reddi :—"Will the hon. the Minister for Development be be pleased to state whether the three additional hands are still working."

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—"I think the hon. Member is right."

Mr. C. Obi Reddi :—"In what taluk are they working ?"

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—"I want notice."

Mr. C. Obi Reddi :—"Does not the Government see that there is need for further reinforcement at present ?"

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—"As stated in the answer, there is need but there are no hands available for strengthening the staff."

Mr. R. Nagan Gowda :—"In view of the fact that the loss of animals is so very great, will the Government be pleased to authorize all the veterinary assistants to do serum simultaneous inoculation work ?"

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—"The hon. Member evidently does not know that all veterinary assistants are not competent to do this work ?"

Mr. R. Nagan Gowda :—"May I know if they cannot be given the training to do that work ?"

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—"Then it will be too late. If the hon. Member's suggestion is carried out, it will be closing the doors after the horse has been stolen from the stable."

Mr. R. Nagan Gowda :—"Does the hon. Member know that it does not take a very long time to give that training ?"

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—"The hon. Member's opinion evidently differs from the opinion I hold."

Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi :—"May I know whether the Government have taken any serious steps to give this training ?"

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—"Yes, it is being done."

Mr. C. Obi Reddi :—"In view of the statement just now made that reinforcement is necessary, will the Government be pleased to take the suggestion that the available veterinary force in the district is concentrated in the area where the disease is most prevalent ?"

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—"I believe that is being done at present."

Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao :—"In view of the answer given by the hon. Minister, may I know that in future at least he will take steps to get larger number of men trained so that there may be speedier inoculation ?"

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[a] Printed as Appendix VI on page 119 infra.

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" The experience gained now will of course be utilized to get more men to do this work."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware that one circle officer in the Presidency is given the privilege of training his veterinary assistants in this work ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Quite possible."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" Why should not the same thing be done in other circles ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" If there were competent men to give training, that course will be taken. Probably the hon. Member is not aware that competent men are not available."

Mr. J A. SALDANHA :—" May I know if the hon. Member is aware of the recommendation of the Agricultural Commission that serum simultaneous should be introduced immediately and that the other serum is useless ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I am glad that the hon. Member has read the report to good purpose." (Laughter.)

Mr. J A. SALDANHA :—" Is that an answer, Sir ? "

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—" From the answers to the supplementary questions am I right in understanding that no special training is given in the Veterinary college for learning this serum simultaneous method of inoculation ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" The hon. Member is not correct in his presumption because such training is being given."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" As the hon. Minister has read the Agricultural Commission Report equally well as the hon. Member Mr. Saldanha, may I know whether he is taking that recommendation seriously and carrying it out as readily as possible ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" That is being done."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" If the hon. Minister knows or is in a position to answer, may I know whether the serum that they are getting from Muktesar is sufficient for the adoption of the method for the whole of the Presidency ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I am not so well acquainted with medical science as the hon. Member is."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware that they have controlled the disease in Mysore by preparing the serum themselves on the spot as well as utilizing the virus and the virus required now is got from Mysore ? May I also know, Sir, whether the Government are prepared to start a factory at Coonoor so that considerable saving may be effected in the amount now being spent in buying the serum and the virus from Muktesar ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I am obliged to the hon. Member for the interesting information and I shall see what could be done in the matter."

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Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao :—" May I know what additional steps the hon. Minister has taken to carry out the recommendation of the Agricultural Commission in this respect ? "

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—" The report is being considered at a conference in Simla."

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Irrigation

Construction of a dam for Thoppiar river.

399 *Q.*—Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur : With reference to my speech on 2nd March 1928, Volume XL, page 257, Proceedings of the Madras Legislative Council, will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have undertaken the work of putting up a dam for Thoppiar river near Omalur taluk, Salem district ; and

(*b*) if so, at what stage the work is at present ?

A.—The Thoppiar scheme has been investigated and the plans and estimates for the project are under examination by the local officers. The scheme will be considered by the Government on receipt of the Chief Engineer's report.

Revenue Establishments

Acting and permanent tahsildars in Ganjam and other districts

400 *Q.*—Munshi Muhammad Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of acting or permanent deputy tahsildars and tahsildars in the districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari East and West, Kistna, Guntur and Nellore who are either Christians or Muhammadans ; and

(*b*) how many of them are fully qualified for appointment as deputy tahsildars and tahsildars.

A.—(*a*) The hon. Member is referred to the District Revenue Establishment lists corrected up to 1st April 1928 which are available in the Secretariat Library.

(*b*) The Government have no reason to suppose that any of them lack the prescribed technical qualifications. If the hon. Member uses the words " fully qualified " in a broader sense then the matter is one of opinion.

Civil Justice

Returns showing the disposal of civil suits by District and Sub-Judges.

401 *Q.*—Mr. V. Kameswara Rao Nayudu : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state the comparative figures showing the period of delay in the disposal of civil suits by European District Judges and by Sub-Judges and the number of adjournments allowed by them in each suit in any two districts where District Judges are Europeans ?

A.—The Government have not got the information.

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Disposal of suits by district munsifs.

402 Q.—Mr. V. KAMESWARA RAO NAYUDU : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to ascertain and state—

(a) whether it is a fact that many district munsifs dispose of very few suits in the first two months of each quarter and show hurried and large disposal of suits in the last month of the quarter ; and

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to take any and, if so, what measures to remedy the same ?

A.—(a) The Government have no information. If the hon. Member will mention specific instances, the Government will address the High Court.

(b) Does not arise.

Adoption of the recommendations of the Civil Justice Committee.

403 Q.—Mr. V. KAMESWARA RAO NAYUDU : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether there has been any appreciable improvement in delays in civil courts by the adoption of the recommendations of the Civil Justice Committee ?

A.—A number of new enactments, e.g., the Civil Procedure Amendment Acts, the Limitation Amendment Act, have come into force as a result of the recommendations of the Civil Justice Committee. The object of these amendments is to expedite the hearing of cases and to obviate delays whenever possible. The Government have therefore every reason to believe that these measures have the desired effect.

Quarterly statement of civil suits disposed by judicial officers.

404 Q.—Mr. V. KAMESWARA RAO NAYUDU : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether in the quarterly statements of disposal of civil suits furnished to the High Court by judicial officers the numbers of adjournments allowed in each suit are noted ; and

(b) if not, whether the Government will consider the advisability of having this information noted in the quarterly return for all suits of over a year pending from date of institution for the purpose of checking delays ?

A.—(a) The Government have no information.

(b) Under section 107 (a) of the Government of India Act, the power to call for returns from subordinate courts is vested in the High Court. The matter is therefore entirely within the discretion of the hon. the Judges.

Number of adjournments granted by district munsifs.

405 Q.—Mr. V. KAMESWARA RAO NAYUDU : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to ascertain and state—

(a) whether it is a fact that in many suits in District Munsifs' and Sub-Judges' courts the number of adjournments exceeds even twenty ; and

(b) if so, what steps the Government propose to take to remedy the evil ?

A.—(*a*) The Government have no information If the hon. Member will mention specific instances, the Government will address the High Court.

(*b*) Does not arise.

Daily allowances to jurors and assessors.

406 *Q.*—Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) the daily allowance paid to the European jurors and assessors in the district courts;

(*b*) the daily allowance paid to the Indian and European jurors and assessors in the High Court;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that the Indian jurors and assessors are paid only 8 annas; and

(*d*) whether the majority of jurors and assessors are unwilling to receive the summons and if so, whether that is purely due to the existing rates of allowance?

A.—(*a*) One rupee per diem.

(*b*) No batta is paid to jurors attending the High Court. There are no assessors in the High Court.

(*c*) Yes. They are paid a batta of 8 annas per diem in the mufassal.

(*d*) The Government have no information.

Criminal Justice

Issue of orders under section 144, *Criminal Procedure Code*, *on Messrs. Joshi and Giri.*

407 *Q.*—Mr. V. KAMESWARA RAO NAYUDU : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that orders under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, were issued against Messrs. N. M. Joshi and V. V. Giri at Negapatam and whether it is a fact that they were also asked to quit the place immediately;

(*b*) whether these orders were issued under the directions of the Government of Madras;

(*c*) if not, whether any enquiry was made into the circumstances which led to the promulgation of these orders; and

(*d*) whether they propose to direct the District Magistrate to withdraw these orders?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) They have already been withdrawn.

Electricity

Financial position of the Trichinopoly-Srirangam Electric Supply Corporation, Limited.

408 *Q.*—Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether in respect of "The Trichinopoly-Srirangam Electric Licence, 1925" the Government had called upon the Trichinopoly-Srirangam Electric Supply Corporation, Limited, Trichinopoly, to show that

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they were in a position fully and efficiently to discharge the duties and obligations imposed upon them throughout the area of supply within the period of one year from the commencement under clause 4 (a) of their licence, dated the 7th July 1925;

(b) whether an affidavit stating "the capital subscribed and paid up" within the 7th July 1926 and such other facts necessary to explain fully the financial position of the said Corporation was ever demanded by the Government and complied with by the said Corporation;

(c) whether Government will place the affidavit or documents connected therewith on the table of the House; and

(d) whether any reference was made to the said Corporation calling upon them to satisfy the Government in regard to their financial position within the time stipulated therefor in clause 4 (a) of their licence?

A.—The Government obtained the necessary reports from the Trichinopoly-Srirangam Electric Supply Corporation, Limited, with reference to clause 4 (a) of the licence granted to them. The papers cannot be placed on the table of the House.

Security deposited by the Trichinopoly-Srirangam Electric Supply Corporation, Limited.

409 Q.—Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether, in respect of the deposit of security, the Trichinopoly-Srirangam Electric Supply Corporation, Limited, deposited the sum of Rs. 10,000 in cash or in Government paper, as required by clause 4 (b) of their licence; and

(b) whether, in case of the latter, the Government promissory notes were accepted only on their face value or otherwise and for what amount the Government have passed a receipt in acknowledgment of the security amount?

A.—(a) In 5 per cent war loan bonds 1929—47.

(b) They were accepted at their face value for the full amount of the security.

Completion of compulsory works by the Trichinopoly-Srirangam Electric Supply Corporation, Limited.

410 Q.—Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Trichinopoly-Srirangam Electric Supply Corporation, Limited, had completed within the three years' time-limit prescribed under clause 8 (a) of their licence all the compulsory works "of laying down suitable and sufficient transmission lines and distributing mains and the execution of works for the purpose of supply of electrical energy throughout such streets or parts of streets" as are mentioned in the first annexure to their licence dated the 7th July 1925; and

(b) whether steps were taken by Government under clauses 8 (b) and 15 of the Corporation's licence for revocation, as the period for the completion of all works had actually expired by the 6th July 1928?

A.—The Corporation were unable to complete some of the compulsory works within the time limit prescribed and under the provisions of section 4 (3) (*b*) of the Indian Electricity Act, clause 8 (*a*) of the licence has been amended extending the time-limit by seven months

Submission of half-yearly reports by the Trichinopoly-Srirangam Electric Supply Corporation, Limited.

411 *Q.*—Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether in regard to the due fulfilment of obligations under clause 8 (*c*) of the licence given to the Trichinopoly-Srirangam Electric Supply Corporation, Limited, the Corporation submitted reports every six months from the date of commencement of their licence to the date fixed for the completion of all the compulsory works mentioned in the first annexure thereof, specifying all the steps taken and the progress made by the above Corporation in carrying out the works in terms of the licence ; and

(*b*) whether Government will place the connected documents and the half-yearly progress reports on the table of the House ?

A.—(*a*) Yes.
(*b*) No.

Forests

Exemption to officers in the Forest department from licences for firearms.

412 *Q.*—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether at present the officers of the Forest department on active service in forest areas are required to obtain in their personal capacity licences for possessing arms ;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that the Madras Forest Rangers' Association have been requesting the Government to grant exemptions to the officers of the Forest department from the statutory requirement for taking out licences in their personal capacity even while on public duty ; and

(*c*) whether the Government will consider the desirability of exempting such officers from the operation of licensing provisions and also supplying them with suitable firearms?

A.—(*a*) & (*c*) The Government of India have sanctioned the supply of about 260 muskets for the use of such of the Forest subordinates (including Rangers) as the Local Government considered require them for self-protection against wild animals. These subordinates are exempted from taking out licences for the possession of these arms and from paying any fees for them. The Government do not consider that any general exemption as is suggested should be recommended.

(*b*) The Madras Forest Rangers' Association petitioned the Chief Conservator of Forests in December 1923 that the licence fees should be remitted in the case of all arms in the possession of Forest Rangers.

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Alleged comparative shortness of the period of active service put in by Forest officers.

413 Q.—Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether it is a fact that officers in active forest service do not put in the same length of service as officers in other departments, and if so, whether it is due to the serious risks to health to which service in the Forest department is liable ?

A.—The answer to the first part of the question is that comparison regarding the length of service of officers serving in the various departments of Government is not possible unless elaborate tables of figures relating to all of them on a common basis are prepared. The second part does not arise.

Abolition of confidential reports about forest rangers.

414 Q.—Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether Government have received complaints against the system of treating as confidential the half-yearly conduct reports on the work and conduct of forest rangers ; and

(*b*) whether the system of confidential reports will be abolished in all departments in which it may exist ?

A.—(*a*) No.

(*b*) No.

Reduction of penning fees and compounding fees in connexion with cattle-grazing in forests.

415 Q.—Mr. J. A. Saldanha : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) what steps, if any, have been taken to reduce the penning fees and compounding fees in connexion with cattle-grazing in forests ; and

(*b*) if so, to what extent ?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The Government have not recently taken any steps in the matter.

Stamps

Increase in the limit to the value of stamps sold by stamp-vendors.

416 Q.—Mr. J. A. Saldanha : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state what action has been taken on the suggestion made during the Budget debates on 15th March 1928 regarding the increase of the limit to the value of stamps sold by stamp-vendors ?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No 246 put at the meeting of the Legislative Council on 8th September 1928.

Education

Educational facilities for Parsi boys on the Nilgiris.

417 Q.—Mr. J. A. Davis : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) what steps are being taken to provide education for Parsi boys on the Nilgiris ;

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(b) whether the Government have received a memorial pointing out the difficulties which the Parsi community on the Nilgiris is being put to in consequence of the absence of suitable means of education for boys of the community;

(c) whether it is a fact that many Parsis are considering the question of leaving the Hills in consequence of the absence of facilities for the education of their children; and

(d) whether the Government are aware that all the schools on the Nilgiris, other than the European schools, have, as medium of education, Tamil and that therefore Parsi children, who do not understand Tamil, are unable to attend schools other than European schools?

A.—(a) No special steps are being taken

(b) No.

(c) The Government have no information.

(d) The fact may be as stated.

Religious and Charitable Endowments

Working of the Wakf properties in this Presidency.

418 Q.—Mr. K. P. V. S. Muhammad Meera Ravuttar: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the Government have any and, if so, what information regarding the working of the Wakf properties with a list of properties, the places they are situated, the names of the persons in possession of the properties and of cases in which the properties are being mismanaged?

A.—The Government have obtained detailed information regarding Wakf properties from Collectors. An abstract of these replies with remarks in the case of properties said not to be managed properly was furnished in July last to the hon Member and all other Muslim members of this Council.

Public Health

Construction of a special drain for Salem town.

419 Q.—Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur: With reference to the answer to my question No. 1319 regarding the construction of a special drain for Salem town answered on 23rd January 1928, will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state whether Government have allotted any amount in the Civil Budget Estimates for 1928–29 for the construction of intercepting sewers on both sides of the Tirumanimattar river in Salem and, if not, why?

A.—Yes. A grant and a loan of Rs. 75,750 each have been provided in the Civil Budget Estimate for 1928-29.

Registration

Reduction of the Ammamani fees for registering documents.

420 Q.—Mr. K. P. V. S. Muhammad Meera Ravuttar: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Registration Department collects Rs. 3 as Ammamani fees for identifying gosha ladies in registering documents and pay only Re. 1 to the Ammamani for identification work;

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(*b*) the reason why the excess amount of Rs. 2 is collected more than what is required ;

(*c*) how the balance of Rs. 2 is utilized ; and

(*d*) whether the Government will be pleased to reduce the fee to Re. 1, the actual expenditure incurred ?

A.—(*a*) A fee of Rs. 3 is levied from gosha ladies in cases where they wish to be examined by a Ammamani. The Ammamani is paid one rupee in the mufassal and one rupee eight annas in the City of Madras.

(*b*), (*c*) & (*d*) The Ammamani fee was Rs. 5 in 1866. The Government reduced the fee to Rs. 3 in 1911. They do not consider that any further reduction is necessary, as the main object of fixing the fee at this rate is to restrict the instances in which the agency is employed to cases of real necessity and as under the note to article 8 of the Table of Fees a Registrar has discretion to remit even the entire fee if, in his opinion, the exaction would be productive of hardship. The balance of fee is credited to Government.

Allowances to sub-registrars for attendance for registration in private residences.

421 *Q.*—Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government pay any allowance to the sub-registrars for attendance for registration in private residences in addition to the usual travelling allowance ; and

(*b*) if not, whether they will pay to the sub-registrars in future portion of the fee collected ?

A.—(*a*) No.

(*b*) The Government regret they are not able to do so.

Accommodation for gosha ladies in Registration offices.

422 *Q.*—Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the offices of the sub-registrars have any separate accommodation for gosha ladies when they appear before the sub-registrars for registering documents ; and

(*b*) if not, whether the Government will make the necessary arrangements by providing suitable partitions ?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) A report has been called for.

III

COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COUNCIL.

(1) With reference to the answers given to questions Nos. 397, 938 and 1619 at the meetings of the Legislative Council held on 27th August and 31st October 1927 and 28th February 1928 respectively, the Secretary laid on the table copies [a] of reports regarding the repairs to the supply channel to certain tanks in the Kurnool district.

(2) The Secretary laid on the table copies of the list [b] of posts on Rs. 500 and above created during the quarter ending 30th June 1928.

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a Printed as Appendix VII on pages 119–135 infra.

b Printed as Appendix VIII on pages 136–138 infra.

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(3) The Secretary laid on the table copies of the following Government Orders :—

(*a*) G.O. No. 815,[a] Development, dated 3rd May 1928, recording the audit report and accounts on the Cinchona department, Madras, for the year ending 31st March 1927.

(*b*) G.O. No. 846, [a] Development, dated 7th May 1928, passing orders on the audit report and accounts of the Russellkonda Saw Mill for the quarter ending 30th September 1927.

IV

ADJOURNMENT MOTION *IN RE* THE SEIZURE OF SUBRAHMANYA BHARATHI'S SONGS BY THE POLICE.

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Sir, I ask for leave to move the adjournment of the business of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, to wit, the recent action of the City Police in entering upon and searching the premises of the Hindi Prachar Sabha on the High Road, Triplicane, for copies of Subrahmanya Bharathi's songs and seizing nearly two thousand copies of the same."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I understand that there is an application in the High Court and whether this motion will not be barred by the principle of *sub judice* is a matter for consideration."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I make my submission, Sir ? Sir, this is an order made under the new section of the Criminal Procedure Code, No. 99-A, which authorizes any Local Government to declare every copy or issue of a book or newspaper containing such matter to be forfeited to His Majesty. Then, Sir, 99-B says, any person having any interest, in any newspaper, book or other document, in respect of which an order of forfeiture has been made under section 99-A, may within two months from the date of such order, apply to the High Court to set aside such order on the ground that the issue of the newspaper or the book or other document in respect of which the order was made did not contain any seditious or other matter of such a nature as is referred to in sub-section (1) of section 99-A.' Then, Sir, there is another section to which I would invite your attention, section 99-G. No order passed or action taken under section 99-A shall be called in question in any court, otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of section 99-B. Therefore this order is appealable to the High Court only under the restriction contained in 99-G. That is to say no action taken in connexion therewith is appealable. These are the copies of the application which has now been filed in the High Court and that application prays the High Court to revise the order of forfeiture, i.e., the order passed by the Burma Government under section 99-A. So far as this order is concerned under which these copies are seized, and which I seek your leave and the leave of the House to bring forward before this House by means of this adjournment motion, it is passed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate here and on a warrant issued by him in pursuance of the republication of the order of the Burma Government in the issue of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 11th September 1928. I further want to submit to you that once that order is passed there it is not compulsory on the part of the Madras Government

a Printed separately.

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to seize all these copies. The section you will notice, Sir, confers an optional jurisdiction as it were. It is a case where any police officer can seize the same and any magistrate may by warrant authorize, etc., to search and seize copies. The small narrow point which I seek to bring before the House for discussion and expression of opinion is the policy of the Government of Madras in having given effect to this order of forfeiture of the Burma Government by means of this Magistrate issuing this order and by means of the police seizing these copies. This has nothing to do with the order of forfeiture which alone is appealable to the High Court. If action in pursuance of this order in section 99-G cannot be brought before the High Court, I submit this particular matter is not before the High Court and therefore not *sub judice*. It may be open to argument that the Madras High Court has no jurisdiction at all, because, this is an order of the Burma Government. It is not relevant for the present purpose to discuss that. I am confining myself to the order of the Madras Government or rather its servants both magisterial and police in having taken action."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" So the hon. Member will confine himself to the action of the police ? "

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Yes."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Or of the policy of the Government ? "

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Except in this implied way that the police are supposed to have acted under the orders of the Government. I have not the Police Commissioner in this Council. I can only deal with my hon. Friend here."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member can deal with the Home Member regarding the conduct of the police."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" The question here is not the policy of the Government but the giving effect to a forfeiture order of the Burma Government."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I do not think the hon. Member can discuss both."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Except in an implied way I do not want to discuss the larger question, but I wish to take the decision of the House on this order which I say is not before the High Court."

* The hon the PRESIDENT :—" Then the question whether those songs contain seditious matter, etc., will form the subject matter."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Otherwise there is no point in this discussion."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The moment the hon. Member travels into the realm of the seditious nature of Bharathi's songs he would be trespassing on the subject matter of the petition before the High Court and I cannot allow a discussion on that aspect of the question because the High Court has to settle whether the subject matter of the songs is seditious or not."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" The question whether those songs are seditious or not is relevant for that purpose. No doubt the order of the Burma Government can be justified only on the ground that those passages or songs contained seditious matter. It is also relevant for the purpose as to why the

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police in Madras seized these songs. I take it that it will not be put forward on behalf of the Madras Government that they seized them merely because the Burma Government passed this order. My answer is this Government are not bound by the orders of the Burma Government. It is not the order of the Government of India. If, on the other hand, Government, having the option, now choose to exercise that option, I submit it must be for certain reasons. My line of argument will depend upon the position Government take If the Government say they did it without applying their mind merely because another Local Government did it, then I respectfully agree with you that the question of the seditious nature of the songs is not relevant. If, on the other hand, Government take the line that the Government also felt that these songs deserve to be treated in the manner in which they have treated them, I submit that the Government are not justified in ordering the seizure of the copies on the ground that they contained seditious matter. I may have to convince the House by my argument that they had no seditious matter for that purpose and that purpose only."

12 noon. * The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I am afraid the hon. Member has not understood my difficulty. That matter may be relevant for the discussion. But how can I allow a motion which raises that question, namely, whether the songs are seditious or not? Because, that is the matter before the High Court."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" On that matter, Sir, our rules and standing orders are only clear to this extent, namely, that a resolution could not deal with a matter which is *sub judice.*"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The High Court will have to decide whether the songs are seditious or not."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" For the purpose of deciding whether the order of forfeiture of the Burma Government is legal or not. But, Sir, there is another aspect which is not before the High Court, that is to say, the action of the Madras Government."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" What is the action of the Madras Govern ment?"

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" The action of the Madras Government in seizing the songs, not in passing the order."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The thing is this: the question may be discussed from various standpoints. But if the hon. Member proposes to go into the question whether the songs are seditious or not, I am afraid I cannot allow it."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I make one submission, Sir?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" That question has to be decided by the High Court."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" The rules contemplate only that a resolution should not deal with a matter which is before a court of law or which is *sub judice.* The matter before the High Court is the order of forfeiture of the Burma Government. There is no rule—I speak subject to correction—which says that in the course of the discussion you ought not to raise matters which are *sub judice*, while on a discussion on a matter which is not *sub jduice*

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There is nothing in our rules or standing orders which prevents a reference to matters which may be *sub judice* in the course of that discussion."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Section 99-B is clear, I think. The words are ' apply to the High Court to set aside such order on the ground that . . . the book . . . in respect of which the order was made, did not contain any seditious or other matter.' So, I take it that the only issue before the High Court is whether the books contain seditious matter. I do not think under rule 23 (1) (iii) that matter can be discussed. If the hon. Member proposes to discuss the motion without referring to the question whether the songs do contain seditious matter or not, he may be in order."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" On that matter, Sir, I really want to make only one more submission, that with regard to the prohibition contained in our rules and standing orders about subject matters which may form the subject matter of resolutions, you will notice that . . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Any matter which is under adjudication by a Court of Law."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Yes, Sir. The rule says ' no resolution shall be moved in regard to any of the following subjects, namely. . . . any matter which is under adjudication by a Court of Law having jurisdiction in any part of His Majesty's Dominions.' Therefore, I cannot move any motion before this House in respect of a matter which is now before the High Court, the matter being the order of the Burma Government forfeiting copies of Bharathi's songs to His Majesty. No doubt, the argument on section 99-B, to which you now referred, will have to confine itself to the question whether these songs contain or do not contain seditious matter."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" My point is this : section 99-B declares that the only question which may be raised before the High Court is whether the songs are seditious or not. Now, I understand that matter is before the High Court. Therefore, the hon. Member cannot discuss that matter under rule 23 (1) (iii), because the spirit of the rule is that once the High Court has got jurisdiction to dispose of a matter, the Council shall not pronounce its opinion on the matter."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I will base my argument on this ground ; even assuming that the songs are seditious, they are not so seditious as to require action on the part of the Government of Madras in forfeiting them."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" It seems to me, if I may say so respectfully, that the position which, we understand, you were referring to, is quite correct. Now, under section 99-B, the only question which the High Court will have to consider is whether these songs are seditious or not. In fact the High Court is precluded from considering any other question. So, that is the whole question under adjudication. And what is it that this motion seeks to discuss except the same question, namely, whether the songs are seditious or not ? "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" He may draw the attention of the Council to the action of the Police without going into the merits of the seditious nature of the songs."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" But, is it possible to discuss the action of the Police without referring to it ? Police action was taken because the songs are seditious. I assume for the moment that the

songs are seditious, for the purpose of the present discussion. The Police seized them only on that ground. If the songs are not seditious, if the order is not correct, it would be a different matter. The Police performed their duty on the sole ground, namely, on the order of the Burma Government that the songs are seditious. That is the sole question for adjudication before the High Court. I cannot understand how we can discuss this adjournment motion without going into the question whether the songs are seditious or not. It seems to me, Sir, subject to your ruling, that the point is quite clear, namely, that the point for adjudication by the High Court is the question that we shall have to discuss here, and it is not a matter which can be discussed in the face of Standing Order 12 and rule 23 (1)."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" We are at present concerned not with the seditious or non-seditious nature of those songs. As a matter of fact, what we are now concerned with is the action of the Local Government either in permitting themselves to be dictated by the other Local Government or in permitting their Police officers to take any action in pursuance of an order issued by another Government, i.e., whether they are authorized to do so or whether they are compelled to do so. It is for this Government to justify their action by saying that they are bound down by law. Therefore, that matter will come out in defence. We are not going to discuss a matter which is *sub judice*, i.e., whether the subject matter is seditious or not. We are solely concerned with the action of the Local Government in asking the Police to take action because another Local Government has ordered them to do so."

* Rao Bahadur C. V. ANANTAKRISHNA AYYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, the question strikes me in this manner. Just as you have a decree of a court which in execution could not be challenged, here we have similarly an order passed by the Rangoon Government. Under section 99, there is this provision made that when once an order of forfeiture has been made by a Local Government, the Police may seize such condemned copies wherever they are found in British India provided they get an order from the Magistrate. It is a duty imposed upon the police wherever copies might be found, whichever might be the Local Government that have originally passed the order. Section 99 makes it clear . . ."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" On a point of order, Sir. The hon. Member is going into the merits of the question."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The Advocate-General will go on."

* Rao Bahadur C. V. ANANTAKRISHNA AYYAR :—" Section 99 is specific, that when once an order of forfeiture has been passed by a Local Government, the duty of the Police is to seize such copies wherever found in British India, having applied to a magistrate and having obtained a warrant. Here a warrant has been obtained by the Police. Now, section 99 makes it absolutely clear, that from such an order there is the right to move the High Court, and the only point that would be considered by the High Court in such a matter is whether as a matter of fact the condemned publication contains seditious matter. And section 99 (*g*) makes it also clear that no other point could be raised when impugning order passed under that particular section If the question sought to be discussed here is whether these songs contain seditious matter I submit rules 12 and 23 make it absolutely

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clear that no matter which is under adjudication by a Court of Law could be discussed, and the only matter under section 99 which could be brought before the court is whether the condemned publication does, as a matter of fact, contain seditious matter. So that, reading section 99 and its sub-clauses together with Legislative Council Rules 12 and 23, it seems to me that any question which raises a discussion whether any particular condemned publication does or does not as a matter of fact contain seditious matter would offend the rule of *sub judice*."

* Mr. S. Satyamurti :—"In view of what has fallen from your lips, Sir, I may say that my purpose in raising this motion is merely to question the action of the Police. In discussing the matter, I will not refer to the question as to whether those songs are seditious or not. I will assume they are seditious, and yet question the policy of the Government whether they are justified in not using their discretion in the matter and whether they are not wrong in acting in pursuance of an order of another Government."

* The hon. the President :—"In view of the undertaking by the hon. Member, Mr. Satyamurti, that he would not refer to the matter whether the songs are seditious or not, I think the Council will be in order to discuss the conduct of the Police in using their discretion. So far as that aspect of the question is concerned, I think the motion is in order. Does the Government object ?"

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar :—"Where is the urgency, Sir ?"

* Mr. S. Satyamurti :—"On a point of order. You have ruled, Sir, that the motion is in order. The hon. Member is out of order in raising the question of urgency now."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar :—"You have given a ruling on this point, namely, whether in this discussion . . ."

* Mr. S. Satyamurti :—"On a point of order. You have already ruled that the motion is in order."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar :—"On the question whether it is urgent or not . . ." (Cries of 'No, no', 'Too late', and 'Order), order'.

* The hon. the President :—"Hon. Members will allow the hon. the Law Member to continue his speech." 12-15 p.m.

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar :—"The only point on which you gave us a ruling was whether the matter that is to be considered by the High Court is identical with the matter that this Council has to consider. The other point that I now raise is whether there is any urgency with reference to this motion. The action has been taken; the Police have seized copies . . ."

* The hon. the President :—"To-morrow they may seize some other books in some other places; I don't think they have exhausted all the books."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar :—"I believe they have exhausted all these books. (Voices : 'No, no'.) I speak with reference to the particular books that are mentioned to have been in particular premises . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member's library may contain it or my library may contain it ? "

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" But the notification does not refer to other places ; the notification refers to a particular place in Triplicane. The Bharathi Asram at Triplicane is the only place mentioned in the notification, and the police are not authorized to seize these books from any other premises."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The songs are composed and published by Subrahmanya Bharathi ; the published books may be in some of the libraries."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Does the notification refer to it ? "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" It is stated 'all copies wherever found'. Wherever they are found they are to be confiscated.

" Does any Member object ? (After a pause.) Since there is no objection, I wish to know whether the Government would like to proceed with it to-morrow. (After a pause.) It will be taken up to-morrow after 2-30 p.m."

V

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS FOR 1928-29.

GRANT XIX—EDUCATION—TRANSFERRED.

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Mr. President, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move

> '*that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 4,000 under Grant XIX—Education—Transferred,*'

for the purpose of publishing a book on Birds of South India. Sir, as has been shown in the explanatory memorandum placed before the hon. Members, there are no books now dealing with birds in South India. (A voice : question.) I do not know whether the hon. Members of this House are interested in birds (Voices : No.). If any hon. Member has devoted his attention to the study of birds, he would understand why this motion is being made. That is one of the recreations which hon. Members of this House can undertake with profit. (Voices : Oh !) The songs of birds have a great attraction for those who are tired of work ; and they can amuse themselves early in the mornings if they really know something about the way in which these birds live. I may mention a case in point. I do not know whether hon. Members are aware that one of the greatest Foreign Secretaries of State in England, Lord Grey of Falloden, has as his amusement birds. His recent book on Birds is well worth perusal by hon. Members, if they really want to know how this recreation can be carried on. As I have said, Mr. President, this sum of Rs. 4,000 is worth paying. Besides, as is shown in the explanatory memorandum the Government stand to get a profit out of this publication ; because even though there may not be many persons interested in Birds, I know there are enough people in this province who will buy this book when it is published. I hope hon. Members will see their way to grant this amount."

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* Mr. R. Nagan Gowda :—" I move—

' *To reduce the allotment of Rs.* 4,000 *for honorarium to the authors of a book on " Birds of South India " by Rs.* 100, *to discuss the necessity for this grant.*'

" Sir, I do not believe I am any less a lover of birds than the hon. the Chief Minister, living as I do in the villages, working as I do in the fields, and enjoying the songs of birds early in the morning and late in the evening. Yet I want to oppose the grant for honorarium for the publication of this book. It is stated that this book is absolutely necessary. There is as a matter of fact a book which contains all about birds now being brought out under the authority of the Secretary of State. It is claimed that that book is too detailed. Then there is another book by Devar which the Government consider as too elementary. Between these two books there is needed another book as is stated by the hon. the Chief Minister. It is claimed that this book on birds is rather a very fascinating study. I do not deny that it is, but then there are great many more books needed which not only would be fascinating but necessary for the sustenance of the ryots of this country. I would just only mention the fact that some of the bulletins and pamphlets of the Agricultural department are sold, and we do not have money to give them free. Money is more urgently needed for other purposes which are certainly much more fascinating and useful. I certainly think that the hon. Members of this House can easily afford to pay more and purchase themselves such costly books. I can also mention that if we want to encourage authors to write books for the good of this country and not merely for the fascination of the people, there is need for books on history, geography, and mathematics in the vernaculars. There is at present not enough of books in the vernaculars of the country for the students in the secondary and lower secondary schools. It is stated that the reputation of these authors is so great that there would be no difficulty in selling these books. I ask, then why not they make money by private enterprise ? (Voices : Hear, hear.)

" Again, Sir, there is another factor which is not to be forgotten here. When these men are employed by Government, are they not paid for the work they have done ? If they have done this as extra work, their profit will depend on the ability they have shown in their work. Again, it is stated that this book is of great educational value. Then I think high schools and secondary schools may willingly purchase these books and the authors can well make a great profit. It is said at the end of this memorandum that the Government could easily make the money that is now being spent for the publication of this book and also for the payment of the honorarium. Sir, at one part of the memorandum, it is said that this book would be too expensive, and at another it is said they could easily make the amount that is incurred in the publication of this book. I do not believe that both these statements could be right at the same time. So, I feel that there is no necessity for the payment of this honorarium."

* Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu :—" Sir, I second this amendment. I am extremely sorry that a responsible minister in charge of the most important factors of the nation-building department should have thought it desirable to inflict on this House a motion of this sort. Purposes there are, vital and important, for which money is urgently needed, and to spend money upon

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purposes of this sort is, I submit, simply trifling with the money of the people. It appears somewhat ludicrous that while a few minutes ago we were discussing a very serious matter such as Bharathi's songs, we have come down now to discuss such a trifling thing as the songs of birds. My point is this: let us not attach undue importance to mere items of luxuries—I call this an intellectual luxury. It is not pretended that even for instruction in schools this book is needed, nor for departmental officers to carry on the Government. It is only those, as was mentioned by the Chief Minister—the foreign Ministers of the British Government—who can afford to buy the books. We in this country are not in a position to go in for intellectual luxuries of this kind. Therefore I strongly oppose this grant. I also request the Chief Minister not to come in with this sort of grant before this House in future."

* Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar :—" Mr. President, Sir, there is one point which has been lost sight of in this connexion. I am sorry the hon. the Chief Minister gave only poetic reasons for the publication of this book. I beg to submit that this book will contain articles which appear in the agricultural review; I have read the articles. I think the book will be most useful and valuable to the agriculturists.

"(Mr. Satyamurti : songs on birds!): I am an agriculturist myself, and in this book which will contain in book form all the articles referred to above in addition to other information regarding south Indian birds special, detailed information is given about the good or harm done by the birds to the agriculturist. As regards birds which are useful to the agriculturists their utility consists in that they destroy the agricultural pests, worms, insects. . . When this book is published in English then you will have people coming forward to translate it for the benefit of a larger number. (Mr. S. Satyamurti : And for more grants!) Therefore, I think that in the interests of the agriculturists and for their sake, this grant may be made."

12-30 p.m. Mr. P. Anjaneyulu :—" Sir, as usual, my hon. Friend from Trichinopoly came to the rescue of the Government. Dr. Subbarayan, the Chief Minister, he says, has not properly presented his case and he assures us that the agriculturists will be immensely profited by the use of this book. He says that if the agriculturists sing the songs of the birds dealt with in this book the pests which infest them now will possibly disappear. I do not think that the birds themselves are capable of doing it, and much less, the singing of these songs by the agriculturists will be a panacea for their ills. I have myself had the pleasure of reading some of the songs which this book deals with and I agree that it is really a pleasant reading. I do agree that for a moody man or a man enjoying his holidays a perusal of these things will be pleasant. But the question is whether we are to give Rs. 4,000 as honorarium for the author. If the Chief Minister or the Foreign Minister can afford to pay for the book and can afford to find time for reading it, no one will quarrel. But the proposition assumes very great importance when we are told that for tank repairs or for minor irrigation works small sums of Rs. 4,000 or 5,000 cannot be found. I am sure that with this sum of Rs. 4,000 in the upland taluks of my district at least four tanks could be repaired. If this money could be diverted to this end it would improve the lot of the agriculturists. In these circumstances I oppose the demand."

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Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai :—" I rise to support the grant and oppose the amendment for the reason that birds play a very important part in the agricultural operations especially in eradicating the insect pest. I know that some 15 years ago in the Anamalai Hills Tea estates a kind of insect appeared and the planters tried their level best to find a way to eradicate it. They did not succeed. At last an Assam planter who came there found that it was due to the absence of a particular kind of bird that that insect thrived. The name of the bird is Bul-bul. The planters then introduced this kind of bird and thus exterminated the insect. This will show that to have a book dealing with the birds of South India is very necessary to the agriculturists and to those who are interested in growing fruit trees. These books do a lot of good in helping to destroy the insects which injure the fruit trees. Apart from that the grant of an honorarium of this kind to the author of this book will encourage people to come forward with many more volumes of this sort of useful books. In these circumstances I support the grant."

Mr. P. C. Venkatapati Raju :—" Mr. President, Sir, a gentleman who has been taking great interest in agriculture and horticulture has come forward to support the grant. I am also a person taking interest both in horticulture and agriculture, but I do not think that it is necessary to sanction this grant. There are any number of books dealing with birds that are harmful to the agriculturists and birds that are not harmful. Apart from its value to the agriculturists a book dealing generally with birds is quite interesting. As a naturalist I am very much interested in these books and I have bought some of them. But I cannot agree that public funds should be invested in their publication. The hon. the Chief Minister has been saying that the book is very popular and that by making this grant to the publishers the Government would be making a profit. If that be the case I for one would not rob the publishers of their well-earned profit. Why should the Government step in now and deprive them of their profit? If the argument is that it is of use to naturalists or people taking interest in things of that kind, then I can understand. I do not see any special reason shown why the Government should come forward and give the authors some bonus."

* The hon. the President :—" The amendment is wrongly worded. There is no mention of bonus in the grant."

Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar :—" The memorandum says that something has to be given to the authors."

Mr. P. C. Venkatapati Raju :—" The mover of the grant said that it is an honorarium."

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—" Only an honorarium to the authors."

Mr. P. C. Venkatapati Raju :—" I see no reason why the Council should make this grant."

* Mr. Daniel Thomas :—" I wish to support the motion and oppose the amendment for the poetic reason given by the Chief Minister. Some of my hon. Friends have assumed that poetic reasons are useless reasons. On the other hand, I submit that poetic reasons are more precious than other reasons. It would not do to reduce all life to terms of bread and butter. There are certain branches of study which although they are not commercially attractive, at the same time are necessary and essential for the higher cultural

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life of the nation. It appears to me that a study of the Indian birds is one of such studies and as such calls for the encouragement and support it deserves. We find that in modern English literature some of the great classics proceed from the pen of men who are specialists in bird study. Such writers and such literature are not yet to be found in the Indian vernaculars. We are anxious and hopeful that the time will come when our own vernacular languages will possess books worthy of their name and reputation not only in matters of moral and religious studies but also in natural study subjects. Our educated men speak with admiration and delight about the natural scenery in foreign lands, but do not know what our land contains. If they want to refer to a beautiful river they refer to some river in Cumberland and if they want to refer to a sweet singing bird they speak of the nightingale forgetful of the objects in our natural scenery. It ought to be our definite aim to create a literature in which India and things Indian are brought to prominence and to improve our knowledge of things such as these. To serve such a purpose it is necessary that encouragement should be given at the early stages for the publication of books of the sort now under consideration. For these reasons I support the motion."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Mr. President, I would support the motion of our Chief Minister if a certain principle is established by Government in the matter of the encouragement of publication of books of this sort.

"I want to know on what principle this demand is moved. I wonder how the hon. Finance Member sanctioned it without laying down the principle. It may be that this book contains useful information for the agriculturists and it may be useful from the political point of view also. Perhaps Members on the other side of the House have taken a practical view of the book. We will assume that this sort of book would be useful to the agriculturists. Once I prepared a book for the elevation of the depressed classes it might be very useful. Are the Government going to give me an honorarium for it? I have now got a book in view—a book for the guidance of our Ministers. (Loud laughter.) An idea struck me to-day to publish a book on the discrimination of killing wild animals. Such a book would be very useful. Are the Government going to give me a grant? Unless the Government enunciate a principle that they will in future give grants or honorarium to the publishers of useful books, I think this grant should be opposed."

* Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"I rise to support the motion of my hon. Friend Mr. Nagan Gowda. I feel, Sir, that the Government have hardly made out a case. It is said that the total cost to the Government will be Rs. 10,625 and that against this sum, sale-proceeds to the extent of nearly Rs. 15,000 are anticipated. I do not know why when it is expected to make so much profit, the authors themselves do not want to publish it. It is not even stated that the Government are going to get the copyright for the book.

12-45 p.m. "I do not see why when it is possible to make a profit out of the book the authors should be given a honorarium.

"There is another point also. Government have come forward with a demand for only Rs. 4,000 in order to pay the honorarium to the authors; they have also stated that the expenditure on printing would be met from the provision already made in the budget. I am not sure whether this is

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regular. The money already sanctioned by the Council is not for this specific purpose. I think this is an irregularity. I therefore support the motion of my hon. Friend Mr. Nagan Gowda."

* Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan :—" Sir, in South India as elsewhere birds are an asset to the country. There are many other assets in India which are neglected by the people. As other speakers have pointed out these birds are of great value to the people. Ten or fifteen years ago, there were many species but now not so many to be seen; all of them have been destroyed. The plumage of these birds are, in other countries, very valuable. In order to teach the people the value of this great asset a book like this is very necessary."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. Moir :—" Mr. President, Sir, I have been asked by the hon. Member from South Kanara, Mr. Saldanha, to state on what grounds I justify my assent to this particular grant being placed before this House. But before I deal with that point, I might perhaps make clear one or two financial points which have been raised by previous speakers. The reason why we put forward a demand for a grant of only Rs. 4,000 is that that is the only item of expenditure for which provision cannot be found from the existing budget. If the House sanctions the grant for the payment of the honorarium, then of course it sanctions the production of the book. The cost of printing the book including the cost of the plates can be met from the existing budget of the Government Press. It will be unnecessary to ask the House for an additional grant on that ground."

Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar :—" How much? "

The hon. Mr. T. E. Moir :—" It is stated in the note that the total cost to Government including the proposed honorarium of Rs. 4,000 would be Rs. 10,625. The cost of printing including the cost of procuring and reproducing the plates will be over Rs. 6,000. It is estimated, that if the book is sold at a net price of Rs. 15 each volume, Government may make a small profit. Perhaps, while I am dealing with the financial question, I might add that these officers are not officers of this Government and we have no right to expect them to place the past results of the labours of a life time at our disposal free of cost.

" Then to turn to the question which has been asked why this grant should in my opinion be given, I do not propose to reiterate the suggestion that it might be useful to members of this House. A certain amount of hilarity seemed to be thus imparted to the discussion of this question. Whereas if its real implications were realized, it would seem to come nearer to tragedy . . .

" I have no doubt that there are some agriculturists of education in this country who will be very willing to have a book of this nature if they could secure it at a reasonable price. But the publication that is now being brought out under the authority of the Secretary of State for India is in five volumes, each costing Rs. 26–4–0 and it covers the whole of India and Burma. It is, I believe, under joint authorship of experts. At any rate the editor is Mr. Barker. If I might explain why I urge this grant upon the House, perhaps they will allow me to read two small quotations which I came across quite recently. The first is this, and I forget the source:

'How many of the greatest charms of life are lost . . . through lack of observation . . . '.

"The second is this :

'Where are those wonderful books for children we find in England? The Education department propose to bring to children of the Punjab to a feast . . . but the table is almost bare.

'And it is not only to children that it applies.'

"Now, Sir, I myself may claim to be one of the victims of the lack of power of observation. In my case, I am afraid that an interest in birds, and insects and animals developed after the period of life in which the powers of observation, if they are to be trained, must be trained. Since I came out to this country, as far as time permitted, I have taken an interest in the *fauna* and in the Natural History of this country. But at every turn I have been hampered by the fact, that I could not get any of those books on these subjects at a reasonable price, say, from five shillings to fifteen shillings or a guinea, which you can pick up on any bookseller's shelf at home beautifully illustrated and based on the latest scientific knowledge.

"We in this Presidency are spending very large sums in our attempt to induce our students to turn their attention from mere literary to scientific study, more especially the study of chemistry, biology and zoology. Can our students, at least the majority of them, afford to buy a book on birds consisting of five volumes each costing Rs 26–4–0? No wonder that in the old days again and again I came across students who were supposed to have taken their degrees in geology and botany and when asked to distinguish between a state and a sand stone were not able to do so. If I took two plants in my hands, they could not distinguish between the two plants. In order that our students also should be able to attain the same standard of education as the students of other countries we ought to make books of this kind available to them not mere dry text or cram books. I urge this grant upon the House. A very modest grant and beginning it is. The hon. Member from South Kanara asked if I can lay down any principle. Yes, I think I can and that is this. This is a kind of book that is really needed in this Presidency and of which there is a great lack. I am sure a large number of students will be only too glad to purchase it if it is placed within their reach. The principle is one of helping to produce books of this kind on this and on other scientific subjects books which are sadly wanting in this country."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Is there any precedent ?"

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"Sir, I am unable to say whether there has been any precedent. But if it is the case that this is the first time that the Government of this Presidency has proposed to spend any money on a subject of this kind, I should really be sorry to hear it. It is only a petty sum of Rs. 4,000. It would possibly help agriculturists and it may also result in the possible development of a hobby among some Members of this House. But ask this House to consider the question with the seriousness which the much larger aspect to which I have called attention deserves."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"Sir, I have been listening to the speech of the hon. the Chief Minister. He said that this would provide a hobby for the well-to-do people to listen to the birds and to make a collection of them. The hon the Finance Member said that this book was absolutely essential

for the improvement of the economic condition of Southern India. The birds are useful and there are several varieties of them. How are they going to help us? The book costs Rs. 15 and only a thousand copies are to be printed. They are not enough for half of Georgetown and how are they going to help the whole Presidency? Recently while the Home Secretary was informed of an indecent publication in England, he said that the book was priced at five shillings and that they need not worry about it since the book would not be within the reach of the masses at such a high price. He said that they need concern themselves only if such things were done in sixpenny publications. I wish to know from the hon. Minister and from Messrs. Arpudaswami Udayar and Muniswami Pillai who made a reference to this matter, how many of these poor agriculturists are going to read this book? Of course, Mr. Muniswami Pillai wanted the bull-bull at Ootacamund; he can have plenty of them.

"What is the necessity to give a sum of Rs. 4,000 to the authors? 1 p.m. There are books already of five volumes costing Rs. 25 each. There are some books which are much cheaper. Still there are other books. Why are you interested in these particular authors? Why are you interested to give Rs. 4,000? Why not the Government ask Macmillan & Co. to publish a cheaper volume? Why should they not hand over the whole thing to that Company? The Government say 'We will try to make business out of this.' How are they going to sell this book? They will be eaten by white ants; that is all; you cannot sell the books for Rs. 15 unless you present them or unless every Government office purchases a copy out of contingent money. The public will not buy. It is not fair that the Government should come forward and ask this House to give this sum of money to particular individuals who are compiling, after all, second-hand copies; it is not original. The book is published under the orders of the Secretary of State for India. Certain pictures have to be made in Bombay. Send them to Germany; they will make them cheaper; ask some German Company to print the book who will do so at a very much cheaper cost; or ask Macmillan & Co. to publish the book. If the hon. the Chief Minister is interested in birds and if he thinks that a study of birds will make a fine contribution to the education of this Presidency, it is for him to order a book not costing more than 14 annas or 12 annas to be printed by Macmillan & Co. and sell copies to schools. In that case the Government will not be incurring any expenditure; there will also be a much larger sale. Sir, it is not fair to waste—actually it is a waste—Rs. 10,000 on a book for the pleasure of the rich—that is all, and not of the poor. The poor are not going to be benefited by the book. The hon. Member from Ootacamund Mr. Muniswami Pillai said that insects were the greatest enemies to agriculturists. It is the Government who is the greatest enemy. How much do the Government take by way of land tax, etc.?

"Just now the hon. the Minister told us that he would try to make some arrangements to have cattle inoculated for rinderpest. How many thousands of cattle die on account of that disease? Is any book on that subject available for the agriculturists? The agriculturists do not know anything of the disease of the cattle; they do not know anything about their own disease. I wish the House will vote down the demand."

* Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" Sir, this subject is of unusual importance because it involves a principle which, I think, has not hitherto been enunciated. The whole secret of the matter is that two Government officers of a different province have produced this book; that Government cannot give any honorarium because they are public servants of that province. Therefore this province wants to help those Government servants by giving honorarium to them. If you want books on birds, we have got enough of them. The hon. the Finance Member said that they were small books. This book is not within the reach of the poor agriculturists. According to the statistics prepared by the Government, the income of the agriculturist in India is only Rs. 27 per annum. The book in English costs Rs. 15. How many are there among the agriculturists who know English and who can buy this book.

" With regard to the question of the commercial undertaking, I thought that this Government was against commercial undertakings. The hon. the Finance Member has said on many an occasion when a subject of this sort was mooted in this House that the Government could not agree to it as it entailed commercial undertaking. Now, he says 'I will print this book, pay Rs. 4,000 to two Government servants of a different province because they cannot be paid there. I want to make a profit out of this.' That is the undertaking that is given from those benches opposite.

" The hon. the Chief Minister has got—I sympathise with him—a very poor case to argue. He said that the Foreign Minister in England was taking very great interest in this matter. He had not as much enthusiasm as the hon. the Finance Member. He does not feel as the hon. the Finance Member feels with regard to this book. It pained me to see hon. Members Messrs. Muniswami Pillai and Srinivasan supporting the Government in a matter like this. This undertaking entails a cost of Rs. 10,000, to benefit whom, not to benefit the poor, but to benefit Ministers, like the Chief Minister of this Government or the Foreign Minister of England or our Finance Member. The book cannot be purchased in this country by any ordinary man.

" If you look at the commercial side of the undertaking, Messrs. Macmillan & Co., or some other Company would have undertaken it, if it will be a successful undertaking. In that case there will be no necessity for the Government to spend this sum of money. The Government want to print the books and to sell them. All the information that is given to us is that this Government require 35 copies of this book. If they want to encourage the authors, they can purchase 100 copies. They want to stock the books for sale. They want to print this book, and to give Rs. 4,000 to the authors without even purchasing the copyright. The hon. the Finance Member thinks that a sum of Rs. 4,000 is a trifling matter. It is not a trifling sum to the ratepayers. He does not ask for a sum of Rs. 10,000 because there is provision in the budget for this sum. There is no sanction to pay the amount as honorarium to the authors. It is for that, he has come before us; otherwise he would have arranged the matter himself. My appeal to hon. Members is not to give their support to this undertaking at all. It is not done in the interests of the ratepayers, much less in the interests of the

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agriculturists. Nobody will be profited except two English gentlemen. They are going to be profited by this sum of Rs. 4,000. That is the whole secret of the matter and I request hon. Members through you, Mr. President, not to vote for this grant."

Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao :—" Mr. President, Sir, I am surprised at the Government basing their arguments upon poetry, culture, science, agricultural interests and business. Let us examine each on its own merits. If my hon. Friend the Chief Minister wants poetry, he has very much larger poetry, in those five volumes which are produced at the instance of the Secretary of State for India. With regard to culture which was made very much of by the hon. the Finance Member, it is the province of schools and universities in a poor country like ours. So far as this publication is concerned, it is priced at Rs. 15. Surely the hon. the Finance Member is not going to tell us that this publication of Rs. 15 is required for pupils in the lower classes. This production might be useful for students in colleges. There are the Madras and the Andhra Universities which are both trying to have a publication department. It is their duty to recommend publications like this and to ask for grants. It is their business and not the business of either the hon. the Finance Member or of this House to take up this question as experts. We are not experts on this question.

" On the question of science, the hon. the Finance Member was very eloquent and said that we would be acting tragically if we threw out this demand. I may very frankly tell him that there will be no tragic importance in throwing out this particular demand. There are circumstances under which the very best of things may not be to the advantage of the people as a whole. The hon. the Finance Member laid much stress upon the scientific aspect of the subject. We must have a programme of culture for the country. No such programme is before us. The Government have never thought of such programmes. They have always been thinking of distributing the patronage they have in their hands. Beyond that, nothing else has been done in this matter. There is an elementary book on this subject; there is the larger book being published under the authority of the Secretary of State for India. It is stated that this publication has a great deal to say about the birds in Southern India. In a book of five volumes that is being produced, the birds of southern India must occupy at least one-fifth of the whole book. I am sure one volume will be devoted to birds in southern India.

" Some of the hon. Members on the other side were very enthusiastic over the question of the agricultural interests. There is a book regarding insect pests and it has been published by the Government. The book has been there for a large number of years, and yet the agriculturists know very little about the insect pests of southern India. It has not come to the notice of the agriculturists at all. The agriculturists do not derive any benefit from that publication. The Government are not doing anything in a systematic manner to educate the agriculturists on matters of vital interests affecting them; when it suits the Government to distribute patronage, they come and tell us that this book will be very helpful to the agriculturists. In this poor country of ours a book priced at Rs. 15 will not be helpful to the agriculturists. It will be within the reach of the hon. the Finance Member and other people who draw fat salaries.

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" A great deal has been made of the business aspect of the question. The note makes mention of an anticipated sale-proceeds of Rs. 14,490 and of the purchase of 34 copies for the use of Government officers and for presentation to libraries. Government officers are not, therefore, going to pay for the book; they will get it gratis. Libraries which will be in a position to purchase the book will purchase it. How are the Government going to sell one thousand copies which they are going to print? The Government think that all the remaining copies would be sold. It is wonderful business which I have never heard of. There must be depreciation; there must be some loss in dealing with a thousand copies. Here you see a serious Government coming forward and taking credit for the sale-proceeds of all the remaining copies except those that are required for presentation and for Government offices. So far as the arguments of the other side are concerned, there is absolutely no point in them. We are not against culture; we are not against poetry; we are not against science; we are not against agriculture. We do not want to discredit the Government if they come forward with better business methods. But here is a proposition which is evidently intended to patronise somebody who has produced this book. The authors could have gone to some eminent publishers and got the book published. If the Government think that the copies deserve encouragement, they can purchase a large number of copies for their own use. Without doing anything of that kind, they come forward and tell us, without even taking a copyright for the book, that we must give away Rs. 10,000 of the poor ryots of this province. I am not prepared to allow such a grant to be made. I therefore oppose it wholeheartedly."

1-15 p.m. * Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—" Sir, I shall in the first place refer to the remark of the hon. the Finance Member who said that this demand was only for Rs. 4,000; but I think, Sir, this raises the large question of policy as to how far a Government, which certainly is not an expert in literature or science, is entitled to subsidise literary and scientific publications, and if so, on what principles; secondly, whether it is right that the realm of letters should be invaded by the secular arm of the Government; and thirdly, if the unfortunate birds themselves may not get better treatment on a more scientific basis if the Government do not come forward to help particular men of science. I believe, Sir, that it is not good for this Government, it is not good for the birds of South India, and it is not good for those authors, that their publication should be helped not by a discriminating public, but by a Government which merely wants, on the advice of the Director of Public Instruction, to subsidise a publication of this kind.

" Now, Sir, what is the information on which the Government have acted? They have acted merely on the information given to them, I believe, by the Director of Public Instruction in his note printed at page 1 of the explanatory memorandum furnished to us, in support of the supplementary demand. I think time was when Governments in other parts of the world tried to influence public opinion by subsidising publications and telling the world, 'these are publications which go with the imprimatur of the Government and therefore they must command high value in the intellectual world'. I put it to my hon. Friend the Minister for Education, who has made himself responsible for this demand, whether as an educated University man, he can say that he considers it right and proper that he as a member of this Government should give his approval to this publication without having

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expert opinion before him, as to whether this is a publication worthy of being encouraged by the Government. And what will be the value of this publication if it is not helped by the Government?

"As my hon. friend from Kurnool pointed out, there are university bodies in this province—the Madras University and the Andhra University—who have got experts on whose advice the Government can act. The Director of Public Instruction can as well ask the Madras University, and if the Madras University after going into the matter thinks that this publication deserves encouragement, the Government may help such publication, if the University applies for such help. On the other hand, the Government come forward to help a particular publication What is there, I ask, to prevent other people coming forward with requests for similar grants for their publications?

"There is also another point, Mr. President. A great deal was said of the unfortunate agriculturists who seem to be very near the heart of my hon. Friend from Trichinopoly. He is an educationist, he is an agriculturist and many other things; but he is, above all, a consistent supporter of whatever the Government say and whatever proposition may be brought forward by them. Let it be anything, he will support it and he will freely draw from his fertile imagination any amount of arguments for anything. He is an educationist to-day, he is an agriculturist to-morrow and a gardener a third day and the day after that God alone knows what he will be. His position is that Governments may come and Governments may go, but he will be there constantly voting with them. It seems to me that my Friend might have thought awhile before he began to use the position of the unfortunate agriculturist as an argument in defence of his own position; if he did so, he would have realized that 99·999 per cent of those agriculturists who are so near his heart would never have a chance of looking at this book, studying it or learning anything out of it. One thousand copies of the book are to be sold at Rs. 15 each! Does he seriously suggest—unless he thinks that we have a great charm for his eloquence—that these thousand copies in English will change the outlook of the millions of agriculturists in this country?

"Then, Sir, it seems to me that the Government should consider the whole question of their publication policy. If they want to encourage publication, I put it to my Friend, the only thing you could do to-day is the popularization of scientific literature in the Indian languages of this country. If the Government really want to do anything in this direction—I put it to my Friend who, I am sure, agrees with me, and if he does not, let him say so—they should realize what the country most needs to-day. I am sure my Friend agrees with me when I say that what our country needs more than anything else to-day is the bringing to the doors of our poor people the latest results of scientific research and scientific knowledge by means of popular publications in Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Kanarese and so on and so forth. Instead of doing that, Sir, what do we find? Two adventurers apply to our Government for aid. Why should these two gentlemen apply to our Government? Why should they come to the Madras Government, I ask? Evidently, their book would not sell in their own provinces; they wanted to dump the book on the hon. Minister and I think the hon. Minister in turn referred it to the Director of Public Instruction, Mr. Grieve. I am yet to know what are his qualifications; I think he is a graduate in Geography, perhaps knowing the fauna and flora under a particular section of it. If that is the basis on which the Government are going to act, God save the Madras

Government. Therefore, I suggest, Mr President, that it is not right on the part of this Government to encourage publications of this kind.

"We were told, Sir, that this book is a good book and will sell well. If it is a good book and will sell well, why should the authors come to the Madras Government for help? They are commercial people, and Englishmen at that, and if they ever thought they could make any profit out of this book, I am sure they would never have come here and offered to give the profit to my hon. Friend there. Their book will not sell as quickly as my Friend's imagination goes. Therefore, they have thought it best to approach Mr. Grieve and my Friend Dr. Subbarayan who can get through the whole thing with no party majority, but by the neutrality of the party just below the gangway. So, these two gentlemen will take Rs. 4,000 because of the weakness of my Friend Dr. Subbarayan who can add to the votes on that side, the votes of some of the gentlemen below the gangway. The result will be that without any question of the merits of this book being raised, these gentlemen will have this book published and this book will go forward as if there was nothing wrong with it. If afterwards somebody puts some question about it, as to why it does not sell well, somebody will or will not answer the question and there it will end.

"As for the Government's touching faith in the book being a financial success, I ask my Friend to look at the tragic history of the commercial transactions of the Madras Government, at least since the Reforms began to work in this Province. The Rusellkonda saw mills, the Glue factory, the Olavakkot saw mills, the Jam factory, etc., and everything else excepting of course the business of running the Ministry in this province, have been miserable failures; Dr. Subbarayan's one successful business has been to sit tight in his office. Apart from that, Sir, I say all the commercial undertakings have been proved to be grievous failures. Does he seriously ask this Council to take him seriously when he says to this Council that it is a profitable business? Why should not the birds of South India be treated by experts on the only principle of the survival of the fittest? Why should these two gentlemen get a decided advantage over other people by getting substantial aid from the Government?

"Taking now the other question of finance, my hon. Friend the Finance Member, whenever he has no argument, always jumps to sudden conclusions, takes on the pose of the tragic queen, and says the whole world will go to dogs unless his motion is supported and carried. And to-day, Sir, he provoked himself to such fury that he told us that unless this book was encouraged, there would be no education among the people, that the poor students for whom he shed copious tears would go without knowledge, and my Friend is going to help the unfortunate students of this Presidency by publishing one thousand copies of book in English, fixing the price at Rs. 15! Sir, I do not understand my hon. Friend's purpose in saying so; it seems to me that he does not believe what he himself says. If really the Government here are going to supply books for the purpose of enlarging the scientific knowledge of our students, I ask him to have a programme before him. Has he a programme now? So long as a supple Minister is there and a party below the gangway to help the Government in whatever they do and an equally neutral party below the gangway, I am afraid there cannot be any policy behind the publication of this book. I say therefore that it is not good for the Government, it is not good for the authors and it is not good

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for the birds of South India to force this publication on our people. That they have no arguments to advance has been conclusively proved by my Friend from Kurnool who pointed out that the very fact that from the hon. the Minister who began romantically—with Shelly Ode to a Shylock in his mind—to tell us the romantic effect of birds' songs, etc., and down to my hon. Friend below the gangway who was all tears for the sufferings of the agriculturists but yet wanted that we shoud spend Rs. 10,000 of their hard-earned money for subsidising a publication worth Rs. 15 per copy, and down to the hon. the Finance Member whose enthusiasm for education is so unbounded that he must help these two authors in order to provide for all scientific books being published for the benefit of our poor students who can afford anything else but to buy these books at Rs. 15 a copy, seems to show that the Government have failed to produce a simple argument in favour of this publication.

"I oppose this grant, Mr. President, on a question of policy. Let the Government have a clear policy and come forward and say 'we want these books and here is an estimate, I can tell you, Mr President, that this estimate is only an under-estimate.' We have experience of a book called the 'Tamil Lexicon' in another place which was estimated to cost about a lakh, but on which we have spent more than Rs. 3 lakhs, and we want some 2 lakhs more for finishing it, and I shall not be surprised if this estimate of Rs. 2 lakhs also is exceeded. This amount of Rs. 10,000 and odd is a deliberate under-estimate; I am sure the final cost would come to Rs 20,000 or Rs. 30,000. Wherever the Finance Member and the Chief Minister can manage to reappropriate the balance, they will do so quietly. Whenever they want a small sum, they won't come to the Council—now they know that the Council is trying to kick—they would try to reappropriate it. And with an accommodating Finance Member whose conscience is roused only when Indian industries are considered but which becomes very enthusiastic when English publications are concerned, my Friend will have no difficulty in increasing the amount to more than Rs. 20,000. As regards the sale profits, I should not be surprised if the very fact that the Government have subsidised the publication made every decent man to turn away from this book and say 'why should these people come to the Government for help if they wanted to set high standards of literary or scientific thoughts in our young men, instead of relying on the discriminating voice of the intellectual world'? For these reasons, Mr. President, I oppose this demand."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I take it that the House is now ready for a vote. The motion is

to reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,000 *for honorarium to the authors of a book on 'Birds of South India' by Rs.* 100."

The motion was put to the House and declared lost. A poll was demanded and the House divided thus:—

Ayes.

1. Mr. H. B. Ari Gowder.
2. ,, Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
3. ,, S. Satyamurti.
4. ,, C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.
5. Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar. 1-30 p.m.
6. ,, P. Anjaneyulu.
7. ,, P. C. Venkatapathi Raju.
8. ,, J. A. Saldanha.

Ayes—cont.

9. Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan.
10. ,, C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.
11. ,, G. Harisarvottama Rao.
12. ,, C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.
13. ,, K. V. R. Swami.
14. ,, Muhammad Meera Ravuttar.
15. ,, D. Narayana Raju.
16. Dr. B. S. Mallayya.
17. Mr. K. Uppi Sahib.
18. ,, K. R. Karant.
19. ,, B. Venkataratnam.
20. ,, C Obi Reddi.
21. ,, A. Parasurama Rao Pantulu.
22. ,, C. Ramasomayajulu.
23. ,, Basheer Ahmed Sayeed.
24. ,, P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu.
25. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo.
26. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao.
27. Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
28. ,, K. Koti Reddi.
29. ,, V. Kameswara Rao Nayudu.
30. ,, L. K. Tulasiram.
31. ,, K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar.
32. ,, C. Venkatarangam Nayudu.
33. ,, A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
34. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.
35. Mr. Ramanath Goenka.
36. ,, R. Nagan Gowda.
37. The Zamindar of Gollapalli.
38. Mr. C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar.
39. ,, T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
40. ,, K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar.
41. ,, K. P. Raman Menon.
42. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu.

Noes.

1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
2. ,, Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
3. ,, Mr. T. E. Moir.
4. ,, Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
5. ,, Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
6. ,, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
7. Rao Bahadur C. V. Anantakrishna Ayyar.
8. Mr. C. B. Cotterell.
9. ,, H A. Watson.
10. ,, C. A. Souter.
11. ,, S H. Slater.
12. ,, A. McG. C. Tampoe.
13. ,, C. W. E. Cotton.
14. ,, V Ch. John.
15. ,, M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
16. ,, Syed Tajudin Sahib.
17. ,, A. B. Shetty.
18. ,, J. Bheemayya.
19. ,, J. A. Davis.
20. ,, R. Foulkes.
21. ,, P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.
22. ,, Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara alias Kumaran Raman.
23. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa.
24. Mr Al. Ar. Narayanan Chettiyar.
25. Rao Bahadur O. M. Narayana Nambudripad.
26. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
27. ,, K. Krishnan.
28. ,, N. Siva Raj.
29. ,, M. V. Gangadhara Siva.
30. ,, V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
31. ,, W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar.
32. ,, S. Subramania Moopanar.
33. ,, Daniel Thomas.
34. ,, Syed Ibrahim Sahib.
35. Rai Sahib M. Hampayya.
36. The Zamindar of Singampatti.
37. Mr. Kenneth Kay.
38. The Zamindar of Kallikota.
39. Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar.
40. Rajkumar S. N. Dorai Raja.
41. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
42. Mr. K. Ramachandra Padayachi.
43. ,, G. R Premayya.
44. ,, Abdul Razaak Sahib.
45. ,, Muhammad Kadir Mohidin Sahib.

Neutral.

1. Mr. V. Ramjee Rao.
2. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro.
3. Mr. T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.
4. The Zamindar of Seithur.
5. Mr. P. Siva Rao.
6. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar.

Ayes 42. Noes 45. Neutral 6.

The amendment was lost.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I shall now put the demand to the vote of the House. The question is that Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 4,000 under " Grant XIX—Education—Transferred."

The demand was put and declared carried.

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A poll was demanded and the House divided thus :—

Ayes.

1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
2. ,, Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
3. ,, Mr. T. E. Moir.
4. ,, Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
5. ,, Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
6. ,, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
7. Rao Bahadur C. V. Anantakrishna Ayyar.
8. Mr. C. B. Cotterell.
9. ,, H. A. Watson.
10. ,, C. A. Souter.
11. ,, S. H. Slater.
12. ,, A. McG. C. Tampoe.
13. ,, C. W. E. Cotton.
14. ,, V. Ch. John.
15. ,, M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
16. ,, Tajuddin Sahib.
17. ,, A. B. Shetty.
18. ,, J. Bheemayya.
19. ,, J. A. Davis.
20. ,, R. Foulkes.
21. ,, P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.
22. ,, Muppil Nayar of Kanalappara alias Kumaran Raman.
23. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa.
24. Mr. Al Ar. Narayanan Chettiyar.
25. Rao Bahadur O. M. Narayanan Nambudripad.
26. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
27. ,, K. Krishnan.
28. ,, N. Siva Raj.
29. ,, M. V. Gangadhara Siva.
30. ,, V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
31. ,, W. P. A. Soundarapandya Nadar.
32. ,, S. Subrahmania Moopanar.
33. ,, Daniel Thomas.
34. ,, Syed Ibrahim Sahib.
35. Rai Sahib M. Hampayya.
36. The Zamindar of Singampatti.
37. Mr. Kenneth Kay.
38. Rajkumar S. N. Dorai Raja.
39. Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar.
40. The Zamindar of Kallikota.
41. Mr. K. Ramachandra Padayachi.
42. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
43. Khan Bahadur P. Khalifullah Sahib.
44. Mr. G. R. Premayya.
45. ,, V. Ramjee Rao.
46. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razaack Sahib.

Noes.

1. Mr. H. B. Ari Gowder.
2. ,, Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
3. ,, S. Satyamurti.
4. ,, C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.
5. ,, T. Adinarayana Chettiyar.
6. ,, P. Anjaneyulu.
7. ,, P. C. Venkatapathi Raju.
8. ,, Abdul Hamid Khan.
9. ,, C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.
10. ,, G. Harisarvottama Rao.
11. ,, C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.
12. ,, K. V. R. Swami.
13. ,, Muhammad Meera Ravuttar.
14. ,, D. Narayana Raju.
15. Dr. B. S. Mallayya.
16. Mr. K. Uppi Sahib.
17. ,, K. R. Karant.
18. ,, C. Obi Reddi.
19. ,, A. Parasurama Rao.
20. ,, C. Ramasomayajulu.
21. ,, Basheer Ahmad Sayeed.
22. ,, P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu.
23. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo.
24. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao.
25. ,, R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
26. ,, K. Koti Reddi.
27. ,, V. Kameswara Rao Nayudu.
28. ,, L. K. Tulasiram.
29. ,, K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar.
30. ,, C. Venkatarangam Nayudu.
31. ,, B. Venkataratnam.
32. ,, A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
33. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.
34. Mr. Ramanath Goenka.
35. ,, R. Nagan Gowda.
36. The Zamindar of Gollapalli.
37. Mr. C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar.
38. ,, T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
39. ,, K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar.
40. ,, K. P. Raman Menon.
41. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu.
42. Mr J. A. Saldanha.

Neutral.

1. The Zamindar of Seithur.
2. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro.
3. Mr. T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.
4. ,, Muhammad Khadir Mohideen Sahib.

Ayes 46. Noes 42. Neutral 4.

The demand was put and carried and the grant was made.

At this stage this House adjourned for lunch.

After Lunch 2-30 p.m.

GRANT XX—MEDICAL—TRANSFERRED.

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Mr. President, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move—

'*that Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 700 for a Commissioner of medical qualifications and standards for India.*'

" In moving this motion, I wish to state the full facts showing the necessity for moving this motion in this Council. Till now the Madras Government and the various Governments have been deputing Medical officers and other medical practitioners to go to England—private practitioners are also going—for undergoing higher courses of medical education in the British universities. . ."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Are the Government going to England please ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I am afraid the hon. Member did not catch what I said. The Madras Government is deputing a number of officers to undertake higher courses of medical education in England ; assistant surgeons, sub-assistant surgeons and surgeons are going to England to study higher courses in medicine in the British universities. Other medical practitioners also are taking advantage of this and are going to England not only from this province but from other provinces also. Until now the General Medical Council have been sending deputations or having recourse to other means of ascertaining the standards of medical education given in India. This system of ascertaining the standard of qualifications of medical students which is now pursued is found to be cumbrous and the Medical Council will be satisfied if somebody certifies to them that the standards followed in the various universities and colleges are up to the standards obtaining in British universities. For instance, the Madras University M.B.C.M was recognized by the General Medical Council till July 1928, and they have now further extended the recognition for a year. As regards the Andhra University, they have said that they would not recognise its degree, and the matter is under correspondence. So, we have to see, for the benefit of medical education and improvement of medical science that our degrees are recognized, so that the holders of these degrees when they go to England will be readily admitted into the institutions for higher studies in England. It is with this object that this motion is moved. The Medical Council is deputing an officer in Medical Service in one of the provinces. He certifies that our standards are up to the mark. To meet the expenses of this officer the Government of India want Rs. 12,000 a year and the proportionate share of the Madras Government towards it is Rs. 1,700 a year. The amount that has to be paid for the remaining portion of the year is Rs. 700 that is now asked for. I move that the Government be granted this sum."

* Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" Mr. President, Sir, I move a cut of Rs. 100 from this amount of Rs. 700 that is now asked for by the Government, to discuss the need for economy in this work. In doing so, I want to say in reply to some of the statements that have just now been made by the hon. the Excise Minister of this Government. He said that this Government and the Governments of other provinces in this country are deputing men to go and study in English universities for higher qualifications in

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medicine Sir, it is taken for granted here in this country that any degrees that are obtained in the universities in India are inferior to the degrees that are granted by the universities in England. It is for that reason, Sir, I understand that men are deputed from here to England. That is not done in any other part of the world. That itself is a thing to which we ought not to agree. He also said that there are private men who go to foreign countries to study medicine. Sir, British universities do not send men to Tokio to examine and inspect the medical colleges there, nor do they send men to the United States or Haiwai or the Philippine Islands, or to Germany or other parts of Europe to examine and inspect the colleges and the standards of education that is imparted there before according them recognition. It is only when we employ men trained in England who know the standards in England that they claim that our standards ought to be examined and inspected to enable applicants to join the Indian Medical Service. Under such conditions, we need not go to foreign countries for educational qualifications. Sir, besides, there is another thing and that is that the other universities in this Presidency are not recognized. For instance, the Andhra University, the examination papers for which are set by examiners that set papers for the Madras University. As a matter of fact, there is absolutely no difference between the two. Besides, if the Medical Council in England wants to examine the standards here, let them depute their own men for the examination. It is not for us to pay for the inspection made by the Medical Council in England. Besides, it is a subject of the Government of India, that is, a central subject, and it is for them to pay for the man whom they want to depute to go and find out the standards of the different universities. I do not see why we ought to be made to pay for a subject which is under the control of the Government of India. And besides, there is another thing and it is this. They are going to depute an officer of the Madras Presidency, the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras. Sir, I am sure he is paid a very nice big salary and I do not see any reason why this officer of the Government should be paid again a very large sum, that is Rs. 100 a month. There is another item in this demand which also needs consideration. They pay rather a very large sum to the stenographer who is to be attached to this inspector of the standards of medical education in this country. Here is a sum of Rs 250 allotted to a stenographer. I think it is rather a very large sum to be paid to a stenographer. For these reasons, I move that a cut of Rs. 100 be made out of this demand."

* Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I rise to support the motion that has just been moved by my hon. Friend. My reason, Sir, is this. I may be prepared to accept the general proposition or principle that it is desirable that our degrees should be recognized by the General Medical Council in England. So far it has not been said that we are not going to accept their recommendation. Quite recently we had a deputation from the General Medical Council consisting of Sir Norman Walker and Colonel Needham who came here and inspected and examined the standards of medical education in this Presidency, and made their recommendations. These recommendations this Government have on the whole accepted; and in accordance with the recommendations of the inspecting officers of the General Medical Council we made provisions in our budget to increase the staff of our medical colleges, to provide experts and

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so forth and we have done our very best to carry out the recommendations. I should presume that if we did not accept the recommendations in full, we are at any rate going to do so, and we have already accepted and carried out a portion of them. There seems to be no reason to doubt that the General Medical Council would not recognize the degrees of this university. I do not see therefore any reason why apart from the agency that we now possess for inspection and for reporting on medical education in this province, we should go in for an all-India agency. If the Government of India wish to have an agency like this that would co-ordinate medical education in the various provinces, if they want to have an officer who will go round
2 all the provinces, by all means let the Government of India provide the money. We shall have nothing to say about it. But I do not see any reason why this Government should be asked to pay either in full or in part for the agency that is suggested here. As I said, while I am prepared to admit on general grounds the desirability of conforming to the standards acceptable to the General Medical Council of Great Britain, I should not think it would be altogether a great calamity if it comes to a matter of having to say 'no' to them. Because after all, the chief ground is that our medical education should be based upon the highest standards possible. I think we are doing it already. We have done it to a large extent and I do not see any reasons why this annual visitation should come and why we in this province should be forced at the point of the bayonet to accept any recommendations that these inspecting officers might make. If we conform to all reasonable standards and if we do our very best to make medical education efficient, I do not see the necessity for our agreeing to this special agency. We have got in this province the Medical Department which is supposed to be expert in medical education as well as in the administration of the department in general.

2-45 p.m. "As far as I am concerned, I see no reason why we should go outside this agency and create another agency altogether. If the Government of India think that it should have a co-ordinating agency, by all means let them create such a one and pay for it. I object to this Government being asked to agree to pay either in part or in full for the establishment proposed."

Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro :—"I have been listening very attentively to the speeches of the mover and the seconder of the amendment. I feel they have not made out any case whatsoever. If I understand them aright, they think that medical education in this country has so far advanced and is complete that it requires no higher standard of efficiency, that the standard existing here is adequate, that we need not conform to the standards of the British Medical Council in England. If that is the view of the hon. Members, I am afraid they are ignorant of the conditions of medical education. Medical education in this country is of recent growth and is not complete and requires development The Madras Medical College which is the best equipped college here may not come up to the standard of the British Medical Council. The maternity hospital is the best of the kind The British Medical Council is the one unifying authority and co-ordinating agency for the whole of India and it is necessary that there should be an Indian agency for the British Medical Council standard. The Government of India wanted to have this agency not for its own purpose but to help the provinces

in this direction. It is therefore necessary that the provinces should contribute their own quota to maintain the highest traditions of the British Medical Council in India. The second point that I wish to press is this that in addition to this central agency medical education must develop here by the deputation of our officers to England and other countries to complete their training. It is desirable that we send our assistant surgeons and surgeons to foreign countries in order to acquire further proficiency and knowledge in medical science. In order that this may be effected, it is necessary that we should have the advice of a common agency through whom we can get admission into the various medical institutions. We realize now the importance of advisory committees for securing admission into the various universities in Britain. In the case of officers and others who go for post-graduate courses, it is difficult to secure admission unless they go through the official agency. There are certain conditions prescribed and we must conform to them if we want recognition by the British Medical Council. We must accept their standards. Therefore this grant is very desirable and necessary."

Mr K. V. R. Swami :—"On this subject the present Minister and both the ex-Ministers have spoken with some experience. Sir Patro seems to think that this medical board in England is going to help our students who cannot get admission otherwise. That is the one reason why he supports this demand. He has perhaps no experience of what is going on in England in regard to our students and if our students do not get admission in the English universities it is because of our Government that stands in the way. Those institutions are open to any students from any country except India and this Government in a beautiful way manages to have control over these students by taking the responsibility of controlling the admission of students. There is an agency in England which is supposed to help Indian students. That agency indeed obstructs the admission of Indian students in various colleges. Once a letter was given to a friend of mine to get admission in a university and this friend went with this letter and sought for admission. But the officer there was a frank man and he said : 'It is all right to have brought this letter but we have other instructions to show that Indian students should not be admitted beyond a certain number. So I cannot admit you.' My hon. Friend, Sir Patro, said that we must send our people to England and other foreign countries. I do not know if he is keen on sending our students to any other country. We always look to England and we always want to wait at her doors for admission. These medical boards there will not in any way help our students even if there is better medical education in Germany or France. I want to submit to this House through you, Mr. President, that if really the Central Government want this agency and the standard of the British Medical Council, let them pay for it. They are taking away lakhs and lakhs from this province by way of income-tax, salt tax and very many other taxes. They keep all the money for themselves and when they want a little money they go about with a beggar's bowl asking for a few hundred rupees. Therefore I protest against this contribution and I submit to this House that if the Central Government want money for this purpose, they must pay from their own pocket. They get large sums from the provinces and they must pay. What are they doing with the large sums that they are taking from us? The Surgeon-General is appointed by the Central Government and this Government say we have nothing to do with it.

If the Central Governmenta ppoint the right sort of man he could look after matters like this. But the Surgeon-General wants a special pay. It is not commendable at all that a gentleman who has to look after this and who is a highly paid man should want any extra payment. It is only clerks who are poorly paid that have to work extra time. It is a matter of a few hours' work or a few days' work. If the Government of India want to have their own way, let them pay for it. Let them not ask for these little contributions. It is setting a very bad example to be asking for small sums of money after taking heaps of money from us."

Mr. K. Koti Reddi :—" Mr. President, I rise to support this motion. Of all the branches of western education why should medical education alone sit tight over this Presidency? In respect of the other technical colleges of this Presidency there is no such agency by which annual inspection of colleges should be gone through before recognition is given to the graduates of this Presidency. I therefore see no necessity why we should submit to this sort of humiliation, if I may so put it. The Medical Council may appoint somebody else to find out the standard of medical education in this country. If we do not follow the rules followed by other universities and if our officers are prohibited from entering those universities, I believe there are other sources of knowledge much better and much more scientific for our students. Even to-day England is not sending her men to other countries for the inspection of colleges there. I would rather prefer to take the risk of not being admitted than to accept this humiliating condition."

Mr. C. Gopala Menon :—" This demand is for a further grant to meet the expenditure in connexion with the appointment of a commissioner for medical qualifications and standards for India. The principle has been accepted by this House when the first grant was made and I believe the Finance Committee must have sanctioned this on the ground that the principle was already accepted by the House; because the demand as it reads is for a *further* grant to meet expenditure in this connexion. And the proper stage at which this should have been opposed was when the
3 p.m. first grant was brought before this House. Moreover as I understood from the hon. Minister, the General Medical Council in Britain is no longer going to undertake this work, and therefore one of the officers in India should be deputed to do the work of examining candidates who want to get admission into the British medical institutions. That is a necessary thing, and as this grant has already been acceded to at an earlier stage, I do not see how this amendment could find a place at this stage. I therefore oppose this amendment."

Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao :—" Mr. President, Sir, the Central Government in India has no element of responsibility. They have suggested a certain course to this Government, and, as a Minister responsible to this House, one should have expected the Minister for Excise to have politely told the Government of India that this was an insult to this province. Medical education in this province is claimed to be very efficient. Medical education is very expensive, and it has saddled our students with a great deal of restrictions, with a great deal of efficient standards. There is no question at all about the efficiency of medical education in this province. At any rate, the Surgeon-General and other experts would certainly be up against anybody that would say that medical education here under their control was

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bad or was not sufficiently efficient. Now, here is a proposal that there should be incessant control by an inspector appointed either as an agent or on behalf of the General Medical Council of Britain. It is all right to say that we should maintain good and efficient standards of education, and for that purpose many a measure is provided for in our own country. For instance, the universities send up their own commissions to examine the institutions under their control, and periodical reports are made on education imparted in the institutions. When inspection is provided for in some such manner, why in Heaven should the General Medical Council of Britain insist upon having an inspector over here, I cannot really understand except it be that it is intended to give England a predominant voice in the medical education of this country and a predominant guiding power in deciding the policy of medical education in this land.

"Again, in the note that is circulated, there is a reference to Sir Norman Walker. He has made a suggestion, it appears, and then he thinks that if that suggestion is carried out, it will possibly be acceptable to the General Medical Council. It is not a measure either approved of by the General Medical Council or insisted upon by them. What the General Medical Council has said is that it cannot undertake periodical visits to this country, and it says some arrangement has to be made by which the standard of medical education may be kept up in this country. For that purpose, much better methods might be sought without wounding the self-respect of this country. It is no use telling us that we are deficient, that much more can be done in matters of medical education. Certainly, much more can be done in matters of medical education, not only in India, but also in Great Britain itself. I do not believe that anybody can hold a brief for Britain that medical education there is perfect. To the extent to which medical education can be made efficient, it is being made efficient in India as well as in Britain, and if standards are required, the standards are there in the universities.

"There is a reference here in the note to the Andhra University. As a matter of fact, the Andhra University is carrying on joint medical examinations with the Madras University, and what applies to the Madras University must necessarily apply to the Andhra University, because the examiners, the papers, the courses of instruction, all these are identical in the Madras University as well as in the Andhra University. I wonder why the General Medical Council should differentiate between the Madras University and the Andhra University for the temporary recognition that had to be given to the latter up to July 1928. All this makes it evident that the General Medical Council of Britain has made up its mind that it shall not agree to any abatement of its tight fist over medical education in this country, and from that point of view I should have expected a responsible Minister to have protested against an arrangement of this nature. He ought to have more regard for the universities that are under the guidance of the Government here. He ought to have felt that these universities are capable of looking after the standards that are necessary to get recognition from the world. It was open to him to say, 'here are our universities; they have their courses and examinations; it is for you to say whether you will give facilities or no facilities to our students in Britain.' If the General Medical Council is so powerful in Great Britain and wants

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to stand in the way of medical education in this country, by all means let it do so, but let it not wound the self-respect of our own institutions. I wonder, in such a small matter like this, whether the General Medical Council can impose its will upon us and ask us for an inspection, year in and year out, of the institutions and universities established in this country, run by the Government in this country, run by first-rate experts who have come down here. That is what is claimed for the educationists here. After this claim, if the Minister comes forward to-day and says that he yields to a demand of this nature, it is a thing which I cannot really understand. As a transferred subject under the control of a responsible Minister, I expected this would have received more serious consideration. It is not such a simple thing as it appears to be on the face of it. I agree that there may be some little difficulty in our students going to England and getting admission into the institutions there. But it is the duty of this local Government, as a boasted limb of the British Government, to protect against a treatment of this kind and get justice for its own students who go abroad for education, and I do not think it is right for the Minister to come forward with a demand of this nature. I believe he has failed in his duty towards his own country in this respect and I wish that even at this stage he did not press this demand and did represent to the Government of India that they should have more concern for the prestige of the institutions established by the Government and the universities in this province.".

* The hon. Mr. T. E. Moir :—" Mr. President, there is one point to which it is necessary for me to make a reference, and that is the misapprehension about this grant which seems to exist on the part of some hon. Members of this Council It has been suggested by more than one hon. Member that all that is necessary is to withhold this grant and tell the Government of India that as they have made this proposal, it is their concern and they must pay for it. This question however involves our financial relations with the Government of India, and I would refer hon. Members to the note circulated, and point out that the Government of India have no responsibility in the matter. The question of medical education is a Transferred subject and under the control of the Ministers in the provinces. The Government of India are not concerned with this proposal, because they have no medical college under their control, and therefore there are no graduates or students of such colleges who should form their concern. We and other local Governments are the authorities concerned in the matter. It will therefore be useless to ask the Government of India to pay what, under the statutory rules, is a financial concern of the local Government. Further, there is no question of compulsion in the matter. It is perfectly open to us to refuse this grant or not. But if we do refuse, the result will be that the General Medical Council will inform universities and medical institutions in Great Britain who look to that Council for guidance in such matters, that the Madras Presidency has refused to provide for such inspection as they consider necessary to assure those universities and colleges as to the standard of medical attainments in the Madras Presidency, and that they can only advise them under the circumstances to refuse admission or concessions to students proceeding from this Presidency. I may point out that if hon. Members will look at the medical list they will find that a very large number of Indian students now in our service have proceeded to Great Britain to study at Edinburgh, London and other universities in order to complete their course

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or to secure post-graduate diplomas or degrees. The only result of not making this grant will be that such students will in future have great difficulty in securing admission, and for my part, I cannot help thinking that that would be to the great detriment of medical attainments in this country."

Dr. B. S. Mallayya :—" Mr. President, Sir, I have carefully listened to the speech made by the hon. Minister for Public Health. He made a statement that this Government was sending on deputation large numbers of assistant surgeons, sub-assistant surgeons and other medical officers for post-graduate study in England. Sir, this is news to me. I was myself in the department for more than twenty years, and I am in contact with the members of that department even now. What happens is that every year three or four officers take study leave and go at their own expense to England for further studies.

" The question of recognition of all degrees by the medical schools does not arise at all in the case of those officers. It is only in the case of students passing from the college and going to England for competing in the I.M.S. that the question of recognition of our M.B.B.S. comes in. Even then, Madras degrees have been recognized as equal, if not superior, to many of the English degrees. It was in 1902, when I was under Colonel Maitland, that a big doctor from England came and he was shown round the General Hospital. He said ' I find a variety of cases here and more material for study than in several of the hospitals in England. Your surgeons are equal to, if not better than, the best surgeons there.' That is what he said. Sir, recently, a year or two back, Sir Norman Walker and Colonel Needham came and inspected the hospital. Even then Madras was holding the record. Not only that, Madras was leading. Now young men come here and say ' You are behind the times, ' as the Minister said, ' in whom I am ashamed.' Several remarks have been made by the past Ministers that our medical college is degenerating and so on. Sir, we look upon our college as the best. There is the opinion of Colonel Needham and of Sir Norman Walker that the education imparted here is equal, if not superior, to that in the London University. We do not take Edinburgh or Dublin or Durham, where you can have it in two months' time. There is another reference about the efficiency of our college. Colonel Giffard used to say 'the chronics who do not do well here go to England and come back to us with an L.R.C.P. in three months' time. They cannot compete here with the assistant surgeons.' So there is nothing that can be said against the standard of education imparted here. 3-15 p.m.

" I should like to know what is the work that the inspecting officer is going to do here ? Is he going to be appointed by the Government of India ? They want to appoint an officer acceptable to the General Medical Council. What is the work of this officer ? There are only five or six medical colleges in the whole of India, and the reports of these colleges are available to the Medical Council for their information. Why then do you want a special officer ? Why do you want to pay him a big amount ? Where is the work for him in the first place ? Sir, you want to degrade us, bring us down in the estimation of the whole medical profession in the rest of the world. Can the General Medical Council say this to the Hongkong University, or the Straits Settlements or Australia or Canada or any other British Colony for the matter of that ? Because Indians are submissive, you go on stamping them permanently as inferior and say you will have an inspecting

officer, a C.I.D. officer who will have nothing to do except to report that that man did such and such a thing and so on. We say we are equal to them and we will sit with them. I may mention a personal matter. There is Doctor Roy of Bombay. My brother went there to study under him and within 15 days he appeared for the examination and secured a first class in the Indian Medical Service. Why do you want to perpetuate a system of inferiority on our universities? Your own officers are coming here from England, every year four or five officers come from England with up-to-date methods of teaching and they are teaching. The Surgeon-General has to report on the education imparted in the college and there is the Director of Public Instruction also. They are all anxious to maintain a high level of efficiency. After all, the education given in England is not the best. My brother said that the best medical education can be had only in Berlin or Vienna, neither in England nor in Paris. After all, you make no distinction between men taking N.R.S. in Edinburgh or Dublin. Every one is anxious to bring up the medical profession to the most up-to-date standard. If you want to know what is being done, you can refer to the medical reports that are available in the Government Press. There is absolutely no need for such an officer. It is only the thin end of the wedge, to introduce this example in other presidencies. So I request the House to have respect to the private individuals of this profession and vote against this grant."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Sir, the decision of the General Medical Council of England is one which is inconsistent with our self-respect and dignity as a nation. I do not know if hon. Members realize that even small provinces, like Malta, have their own general medical council, and those councils have got the same autonomous power as the General Medical Council of Great Britain and that their degrees have not got to be certified by the General Medical Council of Great Britain before they are recognized by the universities there. But the Government of India, being what it is, a subordinate partner of the great British Empire, has not had the courage so far to stand up to the General Medical Council of Great Britain and say ' we must have our own council, we cannot allow you to dictate to us what should be the nature of the education and what standards our medical graduates should attain to.' But you should accept our own degrees provided the course of studies and examinations as revealed by the examination papers are accepted by the General Medical Council of India as equivalent to the standard attained to or demanded by the General Medical Council of Great Britain.

" Sir, the discussion has turned throughout, except on this side of the House, on the basis that we are helpless in the matter and that if the General Medical Council withdraws its recognition, our boys and girls who are medical graduates will have nowhere to go to and they cannot do tit for tat to Great Britain. We can do both., Our students can go to Germany or France, as my hon. Friend Mr. Koti Reddi has said ; they can also go to Vienna, a place where even to-day in spite of the disruption of the Austrian Empire the highest medical education is being given. Apart from that, Mr. President, if it is suggested that our students must go to Britain and take their degrees there, may we not tell this General Medical Council that we shall not admit their graduates to either practising or joining in the Indian Medical Service unless they recognize our graduates as having the same rights in the medical colleges and universities of Great Britain? I know my hon. Friend

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the Minister is helpless in the matter. He cannot really talk to the Government of India in that strain, nor the Government of India can talk to the British Government in that strain. That is why we are for Swaraj, and I hope the hon. the Minister will realize that although he will never have the courage to say so, he is now placed in a helpless position because he is unable to treat with the Government of Great Britain on equal terms as between partners—every medical graduate of every university in Great Britain is entitled to some kind of advantage in this country. It may be of a new university or of a second-grade university; but because it is an English degree, the Secretary of State recruits the I.M.S. officers and sends out these men here to the high posts open to them. We must deal with them as they deal with us, we must tell them 'We do not want your inspection, we shall insist that before your men come here, our men shall be permitted to go to England on the same terms'. Then, Sir, I do not know if my hon. Friend the Minister knows—perhaps he does—that the Government of India are now moving in the matter of instituting a General Medical Council for India. My hon. Friend Dr. U. Rama Rao brought forward a private Bill about two years ago in the Council of State. It was considered too comprehensive and not adequate for the purpose. That Bill contemplated to deal with both classes of medical practitioners, that is to say, medical graduates as well those who got diplomas in medicine. The Government of India asked the opinion of various bodies. In another connexion, I have looked into the Bill and given my own opinion. I am sure the hon. the Minister knows that that Bill is being considered by the Government of India as an all-India measure. Now, unless that Bill is going to be made an Act very soon, and Indian medical education freed from the trammels of this General Medical Council of Great Britain, I am afraid we shall never get for our graduates the chances which they must get, of getting the highest education which India can provide. As a matter of fact, Mr. President, those who are familiar with the standards of medical education in Madras must feel humiliated at this prospect of having to get their degrees certified by itinerating inspectors sent by the General Medical Council. I think it has been acknowledged that our Maternity Hospital and Ophthalmic Hospital are about the best anywhere in the East. I will go further and say that competent medical opinion unprejudiced by racial jealousies has recognized that these two institutions are the best in the world, east or west of Suez. Does not the hon. the Minister realize that it is humiliating to us that year after year we have got to wait in the ante-chamber of the General Medical Council? I know what this as a member of the Syndicate of the Madras University, having been made familiar with the capricious decisions of the General Medical Council.

'Is the hon. Minister really going to agree to this arrangement? There is no time fixed in the note he has appended. He says 'Sir Norman Walker who recently visited India . . . has suggested the creation of some co-ordinating authority in India which might enable the General Medical Council to obtain the information it requires in regard to Indian Medical degrees and pending the establishment of such central authority, which might be comparable to the General Medical Council, he has suggested that a " Commissioner of Medical Qualifications and Standards " should be appointed to continue and expand the work which has hitherto been performed by the Official Inspector of the General Medical Council'. I see an element of

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permanence or quasi-permanence in this arrangement. The suggestion of Sir Norman Walker is relegated to the limbo of pious wishes. The purpose for which the grant is asked is the establishment of a 'Commissioner of Medical Qualifications and Standards'. I think we on this side are entitled to demand of the Government a definite, categorical assurance whether this arrangement is going to be an absolutely temporary arrangement, and if so for what period, and whether the Government are going to bring all their pressure to bear upon the Government of India, to see to it that a General Medical Council for India is established as early as possible. Moreover I do not know who the author of this note is, but undoubtedly there is some confusion behind it

3-30 p.m. "Even according to Sir Norman Walker's suggestion there will be only a General Medical Council or rather, some such central authority whose function will be to report to the General Medical Council the information it requires with regard to Indian Medical degrees. That is not the kind of council which self-governing countries have got. You must get a council whose powers will be exactly the same as those of the General Medical Council of Great Britain. Unless the hon. Minister is able to give us information on all these matters, i.e., when this council is going to be appointed, what will be its powers, etc., I am—afraid those of us who believe in the autonomy of India, especially in the matter of medical education and knowing as we do that our medical graduates have nothing to fear in comparison with the medical graduates of other countries and that, as my hon. Friend from the city said, our medical graduates with very little preparation easily get first and second class marks in British universities, must see that due recognition is given to our degrees. And unless a proper medical council is promised to be constituted by the Government of India as early as possible and unless this Government refuses to weakly yield, we on this side, must refuse to co-operate and to be conscious parties to the continual humiliation of Indian medical students and their degrees."

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, I have not much to add to what I said already except answering a few doubts raised by the hon. Member for the University. The hon. Member probably thought that this is going to be a permanent body. I may assure him that this is only a temporary arrangement intended to carry us on to the date when a medical council will be established in India. For this purpose there is a Bill under the contemplation of the Government of India. The Madras Government are sending their opinion on it and we are in favour of a medical council for the whole of India as a co-ordinating authority which will occupy the position of the General Medical Council in England. Till that legislation is passed we want some authority with whose medical report the General Medical Council of Great Britain will be satisfied so that the gentlemen who go from India and from this province may not find difficulty in getting admission there. This is only a temporary measure. This is one of the recommendations of Sir Norman Walker himself."

The motion for reduction was then put and lost.

The demand was then put and carried and the grant was made.

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GRANT XXX.—CIVIL WORKS—TRANSFERRED.

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move

> '*that Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs.* 14,300 *under Grant XXX—Civil Works—Transferred*'

to provide for the construction of a building for the Lady Ampthill Government Secondary School for Girls at Masulipatam.

"Hon. Members have already, I am sure, read the note circulated to them. This school is now being held in two rented buildings. A permanent building is absolutely necessary for the location of this school. I am glad that there is no motion for reduction and hope that the House will sanction the grant."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"I second it."

The demand was put and carried and the grant was made.

VI

A BILL* FURTHER TO AMEND THE COURT FEES ACT, 1870.

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"Sir, I introduce the Bill further to amend the Court Fees Act, 1870, and move that it be referred to a Select Committee composed of the following members :—

(1) Rao Bahadur C. V. Ananthakrishna Ayyar,
(2) The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar,
(3) Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai,
(4) Khan Bahadur P. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib,
(5) Mr. K. P. Raman Menon,
(6) Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro,
(7) Mr. K. V. R. Swami,
(8) ,, J. A. Saldanha,
(9) ,, P. Siva Rao,
(10) ,, T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar,
(11) Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddiyar,
(12) Mr. N. Siva Raj,
(13) ,, C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar, and
(14) Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu.

In moving this motion I just wish to refer to the important principle contained in this Bill. When the Court Fees Amendment Act was passed by this Council in 1922, one provision was that a smaller rate of fees should be levied in respect of suits of a small cause nature up to a maximum of Rs. 500. The maximum of Rs. 500 was fixed on that occasion for the reason that at that time the maximum small cause jurisdiction possessed by the sub-courts was only Rs. 500. Subsequently, in pursuance of an Act of the Government of India under which the High Court was empowered to enhance the pecuniary jurisdiction of Small Cause courts in the mufassal up to a limit of Rs. 1,000, the High Court passed a notification fixing the maximum limit of the pecuniary jurisdiction of the sub-courts in the mufassal in respect of small causes at Rs. 1,000. In respect of suits of a small cause nature between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 according to the existing Act, the higher scale of fees has to be paid, i.e., the scale of fees applicable to original suits. One

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important object of this Bill is to give the benefit of the lower scale of fees to suits above Rs. 500 and below Rs. 1,000. This provision is made in favour of the litigant public.

"There is also another provision introduced by this Bill and that is by way of enhancement of the rate of court-fees. It is this: Now, suits of a small cause nature are instituted paying the lower scale of fees. Under the existing law, though some of the suits which are instituted are of a small cause nature, they have to be tried as original suits, yet the fees to be levied continues to be the lower rate. Of course it is well known that when suits are tried as original suits they involve more time and more labour both to the court and to the litigant public. And also there is the right of appeal provided. It is thought that it is only reasonable that in respect of suits which are instituted as small cause suits but which have to be tried as original suits the higher scale of fees should be levied. When suits of a small cause nature are to be instituted and tried as small cause suits the lower scale of fees holds good, but when they are instituted as small cause suits but tried as original suits, the higher scale of fees should be levied. Now, as I said, this latter change relating to the enhancement of fees holds good only with reference to suits up to Rs. 500. As the law stands now, in respect of suits whose jurisdiction is above Rs. 500 and below Rs. 1,000, it is the higher scale that is levied. So that the change that is sought to be effected now applies to suits of the value of Rs. 500 and less.

"I may also state, Sir, that these suits which are instituted as small cause suits but which have to be tried as original suits are comparatively few. Therefore, the reduction in favour of the litigating public is very much greater than the enhancement against them.

"I may also say that the Government have thought of the question of revising the rate of court-fees. (Hear, hear from the Opposition benches.) The Government of India have under consideration, by an all-India Bill, the revision of the existing court-fees which is applicable throughout India. They have not yet made up their mind. Pending decision of the Government of India on that point, we thought that we should not wait to give at least this small relief to the litigating public. As I submitted already, the enhancement is very much less than the reduction. It is for the purpose of meeting the demands of my hon. Colleagues often made in this House for the reduction of court-fees that the Government have thought of introducing this Bill. My original intention was to pass through all the stages of this Bill to-day, but in deference to the wishes that have been expressed to me by my respected friends in different sections of the House, I am now moving the motion for referring it to a Select Committee. I have already enumerated the main principles of the Bill and do not wish to go into details now. Any suggestion that may be made by hon. Members of course will be carefully considered in the Select Ccommittee. With these observations I move that this Bill be referred to a Select Committee composed of the members I have already suggested."

The hon. Mr. T. E. Moir:—"I second it."

The hon. the President:—"The question is that the Bill further to amend the Court Fees Act, 1870, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the members mentioned."

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*Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"I am sorry to say, Sir, I cannot accept the statement of the hon. Law Member on some points that have been urged by him. We have been always asking for a reduction of court-fees all-round and we all remember Sir, and the hon. the Law Member must remember it much better than many of us, that when this Bill came up in the year 1922, there was a serious attempt made, supported by the present Law Member, to make the measure only a temporary one. I believe that that attempt was defeated by a small majority. Year after year practically, in the budget session, we, including the hon. the Law Member, have been carrying token motions to the effect that the court-fees levied in this presidency should be reduced wholesale.

"It has been usual with the Treasury Bench to say that the Government of India have been considering this very important question and therefore they do not take it on hand. Many of us have been agitating for the separation of the judicial and executive functions and one reply which the Government have uniformly given is that the Secretary of State and the Government of India would deal with this as an all-India question. This has been going on for the past six or seven years without any prospect of settlement. Now in this case also the hon. the Law Member says that the Government of India are going to treat this as an all-India question. Seeing that public opinion in the country is very strong in favour of the reduction of the court-fees, the Government want to take shelter under the plea of the Government of India treating this as an all-India question. When and how, nobody knows, not even the Government of India. We have always claimed that this question must be dealt with immediately. We must thank the hon. the Law Member for small mercies. But unfortunately the good dose of medicine is mixed with a big dose of poison, as the hon. the Finance Member would sometimes say. We are told that we would be given a little relief by way of increasing the maximum from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000. At the same time, the one great remedy that the poor litigants have now got in suits of a small cause nature up to Rs. 500 is taken away to a large extent. I do not know whether it will be retained in the Select Committee. My contention is that if that is not removed the poor litigants will be seriously affected. This present Bill will not benefit the Coimbatore district people at all; on the other hand it would tax them much more. The hon. the Law Member says that Government are giving a small relief though they cannot give relief to the full extent. In Coimbatore district Sub-Judges do not at all try small cause suits; District Munsifs alone try them. All suits up to Rs. 500 of a small cause nature are now paid for at a lower rate. If this Bill is passed into law, the whole of Coimbatore will have to pay a higher rate. There may be other districts where Sub-Judges may be authorized to try small cause suits up to Rs. 1,000. But I do not know in how many of those districts Sub-Judges are exclusively privileged to dispose of suits of a small cause nature. It is for these districts probably that there will be some relief.

3-45 p.m.

"The hon. the Law Member said that the suits tried on the original side take a good deal of time. I do not think so. Most of the original suits of a small cause nature are of an uncontested nature as they relate mostly to bonds and they do not take much time. We have been saying that only half the fee should be levied in cases of uncontested suits and *ex-parte* suits. Simply because a small cause suit is called original suit number so and so,

the hon. the Law Member wants us to pay enhanced fees. It may be that to-day I may file a small cause suit before a District Munsif having lower small cause jurisdiction; and to-morrow when he is transferred and when a District Munsif having higher jurisdiction occupies that place, am I to pay higher fees? Then another District Munsif may come with lower small cause powers; in that case will the Government refund the higher fees? The original principle of determining whether a suit is of a small cause nature or not was very good. All suits of a small cause nature wherever tried and by whomsoever tried should be exempted.

"As regards appeals, we know the result of appeals; they are as a rule dismissed with costs. Many courts have got stereotyped forms. I do not see why we should be asked to pay more in the case of suits in which there may be a chance of appeals. Our plea is that the Government is wrong in bringing this small measure when we have been asking for a big measure. This gives no relief at all but adds some burden. If they want to give relief, let them give undiluted relief; let there be no cause for grievance. This Bill will not help the public in several districts by one pie; on the other hand, it will be a means of additional taxation. I hope the Select Committee will remove the obnoxious portions of the Bill. I shall only assure the hon. the Law Member that we won't take it fully. I hope that they will take away the poisonous portion of the Bill and give us the good portion of it. I also hope the Government would agree to the Council and Select Committee taking away the injurious portion of the Bill and retain the good portion of it."

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, I should like to make a few observations in regard to the Bill now under consideration. Though at first sight it may seem inocuous, it will create practical difficulties in its actual working. This is a taxation measure and it is unfortunate that the sponsor of the measure should be one who has all along stood by the people and fought at the time of the budget discussion for the reduction of the court-fees. But now he is not so much to blame as the bench on which he now sits. His new position has brought about a change in him though unconsciously or unwittingly. He has been a sturdy fighter on this side of the House and it is rather unfortunate that he should be a party to this measure of a far-reaching nature. I object to the proviso which ought to be removed.

"Again in the Statement of Objects and Reasons it is said : 'There is no reason or justification to charge the lower scale of fee in the case of plaints and written statements pleading a set-off or counter-claim in suits which are not actually filed and tried as small cause suits. It is therefore considered expedient. . . Not from the tax-payer's point of view, but from the tax-gatherer's point of view—to restrict the scope of article 2 to such suits as are filed and tried as small cause suits. As a consequence, plaints or written statements pleading a set-off or counter-claim in suits which are of a small cause nature will fall under article 1 if filed as original suits or if, though filed as small cause suits, are not tried as such.'

"I must protest against any court-fee, small or great, being made to depend on geographical limits or upon the jurisdiction of the particular judicial officers. There are sub-courts which have jurisdiction only over

municipal areas. Take for instance the sub-court at South Arcot. The sub-Judge has jurisdiction over the municipal area and his power is limited to Rs. 1,000. For areas outside the Cuddalore municipal area, we have two District Munsifs whose powers extend up to Rs. 300 in small cause suits. It is difficult for me to understand why particular privileges conferred on persons residing in a particular area who resort to the sub-courts for the purpose of filing their suits, should not be extended to the same class of suits in the case of persons who are obliged, by reason of distribution of jurisdiction, to file their suits in the munsif's court on the original side. In civil courts the minimum jurisdiction of a District Munsif is Rs. 100 and the maximum is Rs. 300. And Munsifs are constantly transferred. There are courts presided over by only one Munsif. Suppose there is a District Munsif whose small cause jurisdiction is only up to Rs. 100. If I file a suit before him for Rs. 120, I will have to pay a higher fee. Though it may be a suit of a small cause nature it is not cognizable by him as a small cause matter since it is beyond his pecuniary jurisdiction. Therefore I will have to pay an extra court-fee. But suppose before it comes up for trial this acting Munsif with a limited jurisdiction is transferred and a senior Munsif with higher jurisdiction say up to Rs. 300 is put there, no opportunity is given to the party to convert the case into a small cause one and no refund is admissible. This is hardly fair. Take the converse case. A court is presided over by an officer who has jurisdiction up to Rs. 300. I file a suit for Rs. 200 and I pay the court-fee on the lower scale. Before the suit matures for trial this Munsif is transferred and his place is taken by another Munsif with a lower jurisdiction. I want to know from the hon. the Law Member whether under this Bill the plaint will not be returned to the parties requiring them to pay up the difference in court-fee. Is this fair, I ask? This is another aspect which I would ask the Government to consider.

"Again, Sir, there does not seem to be a uniform standard of levying court-fees. If I file a suit in a District Munsif's court for Rs. 400, in some courts a lower court-fee is charged on Rs. 300 and a higher court-fee on Rs. 100. In other courts they adopt a different procedure by insisting upon a higher court-fee being paid on Rs. 400. Therefore the procedure is by no means uniform. Moreover the idea here seems to be to give a sort of relief to the persons who are obliged to go to courts in cases of a small cause nature for getting immediate relief. Therefore the best thing will be to do away with the proviso altogether and not to charge a higher court-fee dependant on the contingency of the suits being tried as original suits. The best thing will be for the Government to substitute the words, 'up to Rs 1,000' for the words 'up to Rs. 500;' which we find in the present Act. That will give relief. Government also must drop the proviso altogether, which in the majority of cases, whether intended or not, is likely to cause a considerable amount of hardship, in view of the fact that the Government have no control over the posting or transfer of District Munsifs. Therefore, as I began so I shall end by saying that the payment of a higher or lower fee ought not to be made to depend on the contingency of a particular set of officers being posted to hear the cases. I hope that this aspect of the question will be considered by the Select Committee. Otherwise this will be regarded as a taxation measure, enabling the Government to enhance the court-fee in certain classes of cases and is likely to meet with popular disapproval. All these years we have been agitating for a reduction in the

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court-fees and for restoration to the old level. Especially in the year of grace 1928, when the financial pendulum is swinging normally and normal financial condition exists it is futile to think of enhancing the court-fees, with a view to get extra income out of it. I oppose the motion. A comprehensive Bill carrying out the wishes of the House and not a piecemeal legislation of this unsatisfactory nature ought to be brought forward.

4 p.m. "Therefore what I would submit is 'let there be one standard scale of fees up to Rs. 1,000.' One suit may be filed in a munsifi's court or in a sub-court. So far as the sub-court is concerned, it can be filed only on the small cause side because its jurisdiction goes up to Rs. 1,000. In the case of munsifs' courts it varies from Rs. 100 to Rs. 300. Even though suits of and above the value of Rs. 300 upto Rs. 1,000 can be filed on the original side of the munsifs' courts, it is up to the Government to relax the rule by conferring upon them a concession which, I think, the litigant population really deserve."

* Mr. K. R. KARANT :—"Mr. President, Sir, I oppose this motion altogether. I do not think that it is necessary that this Bill should go before a Select Committee. If the Government are really earnest that court-fees should be reduced, they can come forward with a separate Bill. So far as the constitution of the Select Committee is concerned, it is largely composed of Members of only a certain section of the House. I do not think there is much scope for the Bill to come out of the Select Committee for the good of the litigant public. The hon. the Law Member was very much pleased to tell us that this is one part of the attempt by the Government to give relief to the litigant public. The Government recently gave answer to a certain question put by me. In the question put by me I referred to the speech made by the predecessor in office of the hon. the Law Member on 16th March 1927 during the budget debate when the question of court-fees was considered. The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar said :—'And all that I can at the present moment say on the matter is, as I said in my speech on the last occasion dealing with this matter, that I realize that the present rates of court-fees have worked hardships with regard to certain classes of land suits and certain classes of money transactions.' The hon. Member from Coimbatore said 'lip sympathy.' Then the hon. the Law Member went on to say :—

'With reference to the interruption of my hon. Friend from Coimbatore, who is always adroit in interrupting, I may say that he must remember that I am a lawyer and my natural tendency will be in favour of cheap litigation. But quite apart from that, the Government of India are considering the subject of all-India legislation in order to get rid of some of the inequalities of the present system ; and all that I can say is that when the Government of India asks for our opinion, in all probability, very soon, we shall give our opinion on the matter. Speaking for myself, my opinion is on record and the position that I desire to take is that if within, say, three months or six months no such step is taken, I have no objection to appoint a committee for the purpose of considering this matter in order that the inequalities referred to may be reduced by a suitable amendment of the Court Fees Act.'

"This was said on the 16th March 1927. The periods of three months and of six months have expired. I asked a question during the last sitting of the Council, No. 245, and answered on 8th September 1928. This is the question put by me :—

'Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether the Government intend appointing a committee as promised by his predecessor in his speech in the Council on 16th March 1927 to consider the modification of the Court Fees Act, if so, when ?'

"The answer was "there is no such intention at present.' Clause (b) :—

'Whether any such or similar proposals are before the Finance Committee or are intended to be placed before the said committee, if so, when?'

"The answer was 'no.' Clause (c) of the question :—

'Whether the Government have before them any proposals or intend taking any steps for the reduction of court-fees?'

"The answer was—

'the recommendations of the Taxation Enquiry Committee for the amendment of the Court Fees Act are under consideration.'

"My objection to this Bill is that there should be no tinkering with this problem. It is up to the Government to appoint a committee now as the Government of India have done practically nothing in the matter since 1925 when the Taxation Enquiry Committee submitted its report. It is nearly three years now. There is no use of discussing a piecemeal legislation like this. If the Government are in earnest, they must appoint a committee and see that the whole question is revised. We should not simply wait for the decision of the Government of India.

"The hon. Member was pleased to say that this Bill was really a boon to the litigant public. I think he is speaking without being aware of the conditions in the mufassal. If you take a district, say the district of South Kanara, there are in it six district munsifs, who have small cause jurisdictions extending up to between Rs. 100 and Rs. 300. It has one sub-court which has got jurisdiction up to Rs. 1,000, so that in five taluks out of six all the suits of the value of over Rs. 100 (or Rs. 300) have to be filed as original suits and the higher rate of $11\frac{1}{4}$ per cent will be levied instead of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent under the existing Act. Under the new Act, in five taluks out of six in my district you will have to pay $11\frac{1}{4}$ per cent on suits of Rs. 100 or (Rs. 300) up to Rs. 500. Those suits are many more than those between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000. There is absolutely no justification to authorize the Government to levy $11\frac{1}{4}$ per cent on suits which are of the nature of small cause ones. If you take this new Bill into consideration, the amount which the people have to pay as a whole will be much more than what they pay now. I earnestly request this House to oppose this measure wholly because we should not give any more power into the hands of this Government who want to tax us more than what we are paying at present. If they are earnest in their professions about the litigant public, it is up to them to appoint a committee at once to go into the whole question. Then this Bill and any other proposal that may be brought before the committee may be considered by them."

* Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" Mr. President, Sir, if the hon. the Law Member wants to give relief to the poor litigant public, he may come forward with a provision that all suits of small cause nature not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in value may pay the lower scale of fee. That, by itself, will be a very small relief to the litigant public. Not only the court-fees have been increased, but process-fees have been increased; witness batta has been increased; thus there has been an increase all round with regard to the cost of litigation. Therefore with regard to money suits, the Government may be pleased to say that all suits of a small cause nature should have the benefit of paying the smaller scale of fee. It will be of some benefit to the public. The enhancement of fees in the case of certain suits under the new Bill is highly objectionable. At present, all suits of small cause nature whether tried as

small cause suits or as original suits have the benefit of the lower scale of fee. Now what is sought to be provided for in the Bill is that all suits of small cause nature which are tried as original suits will have to pay hereafter the higher scale of fee, viz., $11\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. This indirectly penalizes the litigant public for acts of the Government. It is not open to the litigants themselves to have their suits tried as small cause suits or as original suits at their will and pleasure. It all depends on the acts of the Government whether a particular suit is to be tried as a small cause suit or as an original suit. If the officer presiding over a particular court is transferred and some other junior officer is posted who has not got jurisdiction to try small cause suits to the value of Rs. 1,000, such suits will have to be tried as original suits. Then the litigant is asked to pay the higher scale of fee. It is not right and just on the part of the Government that the litigants should be asked to pay the higher scale of fee merely for the acts of the Government. If there is no court having the financial jurisdiction or if there is no officer at a particular time having jurisdiction to try suits of a particular value, those suits will have to be tried as original suits for no fault of the plaintiff or the litigant. It is all due to the exigencies of the public service whether a particular suit will be tried as a small cause suit or as an original suit. Under these circumstances it is not right that the plaintiffs should be asked to pay the higher scale of fee. Further, the provision in the amending Bill will lead to anomalies. At present, there is a class of suits, fixed and unalterable, which are entitled to the lower scale of fee. Hereafter, if this amending Bill is passed into law and if this principle is accepted, what will happen is that there will be no class of suits which would be entitled to the lower scale of fee. It all depends upon the exigencies of the presiding officer and of the court in which the suit will have to be filed. There will be no fixed set of suits which the litigant will be in a position to know, and in regard to which will be entitled to the benefit of the lower scale of fee. It will lead to uncertainty to the litigant public. They will not be in a position to know whether they will have to pay the higher scale of fee or the lower scale of fee for any particular suit; because, when the suit comes up for trial, if the presiding officer does not have the necessary jurisdiction, the litigant will have to pay the higher scale of fee; if the officer happens to have the necessary jurisdiction the litigant will have to pay the lower scale of fee. There will thus be uncertainty with regard to the classes of suits which will be entitled to the lower fee. It is not right that people should be left in uncertainty with regard to the class of suits which will have the benefit of the lower fee. It is always right and to the convenience of the public that there should not be any uncertainty about this question. At present there is no uncertainty at all. A particular class of suits, viz., suits of a small cause nature not exceeding particular value, are all entitled to the benefit of the lower fee. If the provision now before the House is accepted, there would be uncertainty. What are the arguments that are brought forward for this provision? It is stated that there is a right of appeal if it is an original suit 'There is this advantage and therefore the litigant must be asked to pay the higher fee.' There is absolutely no substance in this argument. The litigant has to pay for the right of appeal. He has to pay for the appeal memorandum; he has to pay Court fee again. Therefore, the court fee to be paid when the suit is tried should not be made contingent upon the right of appeal. When an appeal is preferred, the litigant has to pay for it. For appeal

memorandum he will have to pay the higher scale of fee; it is not the lower scale. Right of appeal is a costly business and it has to be paid for separately. Therefore, that should not be a consideration for enhancing the fees. It is stated that the time taken, if a suit is tried as an original suit, will be much more than if it is tried as a small cause suit. It is more imaginary than real. Even if all suits of small cause nature are tried as original suits, they would not take much time; because, most of them will be uncontested; even if they are contested they would not take much time because they are all money suits and pro-note suits. The only difference is this: if it is an original suit, the presiding officer will have to take the memorandum in extenso. There will not be great disparity in the time taken to justify the enhancement of fees. Therefore this argument of the time taken is more imaginary than real and for want of any better argument this argument is put forward.

"After all, Sir, this argument is not a new argument. The same arguments have been considered by the Council on the last occasion when this provision was introduced. In the year 1922, even in the original Bill, the provision existed that only suits tried as small cause suits should be entitled to the benefit of a lower fee. In the course of the discussion, all the anomalies were pointed out and in order to have an element of certainty about these things, all suits of a small cause nature were made entitled to this benefit. Therefore, the arguments now advanced by the hon. the Law Member are not new arguments. They were all discussed and found to be not good. I do not think that by the mere efflux of time they would become good. I therefore oppose this." 4-15 p.m.

* Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, while I join the hon. Members who appealed to the hon. the Law Member to take steps to bring forward a comprehensive measure for reducing the court fees in this province, I must confess that I cannot follow those hon. Members to my right who have advanced this need for a comprehensive legislation as an argument for the rejection of this Bill.

"Sir, there are two matters on which amendments are sought to be made. The second of them is not objected to by any hon. Member who has spoken so far. It will certainly afford some relief to the already over-taxed litigant who has got to file suits on the small cause side. As the Act stands at present, the enhanced court fee is levied in the case of small cause suits above the value of Rs. 500. The object of the second amendment is to reduce the court fee on such suits. With regard to the first amendment, the point of distinction between a small cause suit and a suit of a small cause nature has been clearly mentioned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. Whether that distinction is such as to justify the levy of the enhanced rate of court fees in the case of suits of a small cause nature, that will be a matter legitimately for the consideration of the Select Committee which it is proposed to appoint under the resolution brought forward by the hon. the Law Member. At this stage, Sir, I would certainly protest against the observation made by one of the hon. Members speaking before me, that the Select Committee that has been proposed is a packed one. It is a committee which consists of members like the hon. Mr. J. A. Saldanha, the hon. Mr. Swami and the hon. Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar who represent the Swarajist section of the House. Is such a Select Committee to be called a packed committee, I ask in all seriousness? I see, on going through the list of Select Committee members, that the committee consists of some of the

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most experienced lawyers that are in this House. I should certainly say that the observation that the committee is a packed one was an unjustifiable one.

" Apart from that, Sir, as I said, is the total rejection of the Bill brought forward by my hon Friend going to serve any useful purpose ? If by the rejection of the Bill the Government are going to be driven to bring forward a comprehensive Bill, then that might perhaps be accepted as a justification for the rejection of this Bill. But will the rejection bring any kind of pressure on the Government to bring forward a more comprehensive Bill ? It is the litigant who is going to suffer by the rejection of this Bill, and not the Government. I think we shall be doing a disservice to the litigant public if we reject this Bill altogether. There are some provisions no doubt which involve serious controversy, but the Select Committee will go into them. As regards the first amendment there is difference of opinion as to whether the amendment as it stands in the draft Bill is proper or whether further amendments on different lines ought to be made, and that is why the hon. the Law Member yielded to the request of several lawyers in this House and agreed that the provision of the Bill should be examined by the Select Committee. Therefore, Sir, though I join with the other hon. Members in the request that steps should be taken by the hon. the Law Member as early as possible for bringing forward a more comprehensive Bill, reducing the court fees which were enhanced, I certainly support the motion brought forward that this Bill be referred to a Select Committee."

Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR :—" Sir, whenever questions of money come up before the Government, they want to take advantage of the best opportunity to raise the tax in different ways. The litigant of course knows that he has to pay court fees at all costs; but he asks a simple question : ' Why should justice be taxed ? I go to a court of law because I want justice ; why not you dispense justice in the cheapest manner ? Why should Government tax justice ? ' That is a very simple question no doubt, but it is very difficult to answer it. Just note the demoralizing effect which such enhanced fees will have on the people. We have come here, Sir, in order to raise the high level of the Government and not to lower it. We have come to the Legislature not to justify all sorts of methods of getting money from the tax-payers. It is for the purpose of making the Legislature do its work and to raise the tone of Government that we have come here. Whenever good things are done, we naturally bow our heads and say that we are prepared to abide by what they do ; but if Government begin to tax the people more and more, where will the ordinary people go to. If the Government want more and more money, they are no better than the ordinary money-lender or the ordinary man in the street, if they find out all sorts of methods to get money from out of the people

" The second point and a more salient point that I want to bring to the notice of the House is that this has an indirect effect not only of preventing the people from going to a court of law, but it has also the indirect effect of hitting at people who really form the backbone of the country, viz., the lawyers. It is a hit more at lawyers than on anybody else. It is a slight trick practised upon people who are prepared to put up a fight whenever a fight is necessary. After all, we must live, and lawyers also must live. If

the present lawyers are not hit, then it is a hit upon the younger generation of lawyers. If the trick succeeds, the lawyers will have less income, and may not be able to keep up the fight. If it is an agitation for a political purpose, the lawyers are found even there; and it is with a view to put them down that this is being done. That is why I say it will amount to demoralisation. Anyhow, I would request the House to realize one thing: that there should be one uniform standard of fees. When a small cause suit is to be tried, there cannot be any difference between a small cause suit as such, and a suit of a small cause nature. Why should a higher scale of fee be levied for the one and a lower one for the other? I do not think the judge spends much more time on the one than on the other. The reason given by the hon. the Law Member is that more time is taken on an original small cause suit: but that argument is not really sound. It only shows that some excuse is sought to be put forward for the purpose of getting more money from the litigants and certainly not with a view to satisfy the real wants of the case. Whether the value is Rs. 500 or Rs. 1,000, it does not matter: some uniform standard must be observed. Small cause suits are small cause suits and they should always be taxed as such; there should be no distinction even among them, whether they are of the *nature of a small cause suit or not*.

"Therefore I should like very much that in a matter in which the Central Legislature has not given the lead, we should give the lead. This is in our own hands. Why should not the hon. the Law Member who has himself been a very able lawyer, who knows everything, give relief to the people in the matter of these court fees, especially when the provincial contribution has been removed? Why should he not take courage in both hands and say that we shall have a reduced rate of court fees? Why should what is given with one hand be taken away by the other? That is perhaps the Government way of doing things. But why should our own people behave as if they have no spirit, that higher spirit of helping their own fellowmen at the time of their difficulties? If they cannot do it, then who else can do it, I ask? If we cannot help our own countrymen, who else can do that? With these words, Sir, I oppose this motion."

* Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro:—"Sir, the hon. Member from Chittoor discovered a very sinister motive in the hon. Member for the introduction of this measure. He thinks that the Law Member is so very mischievous that he would punish the agitators, i.e., according to him, the vakil class, by enhancing the court fees and thereby decreasing their income. I regret that such an argument proceeds from such an experienced vakil as the hon. Member. When the Court Fees Act was amended in 1922 and an enhancement to the extent of 50 per cent was made in the matter of court fees, we find, notwithstanding, a multiplication of courts from that date and also a multiplication of judges from 1921 to 1928 from the High Court down to the munsif's court. We find that there is absolutely no reason for the apprehension which the hon. Member has given expression to. On the other hand, there is a very increasing crop of litigation in the mufassal courts. Recently I found in my district that not only the number of vakils multiplied but also suits increased largely since I left work. Therefore there is absolutely no reason to say that the Bill is intended maliciously and mischievously to punish the vakils. Even if the vakil's income goes and if the litigant population are benefited by the raising of court fees I should be glad that it has been able to put down litigation for the benefit of the poor people.

4-0 p.m.

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" Then Sir, on the merits of the Bill, we find that ever since the release of provincial contributions, all sides of this House unanimously demanded for the reduction of the court fees. I need hardly remind the House that in the year 1922 when the first Bill for the enhancement of the court fees was introduced there was a very distressing financial situation facing the country. The financial condition of Government was in a state of bankruptcy. There was a deficit of 144 lakhs at the time and the increase was made not only in order to make up for the loss in the previous year, but also to choke up deficit in the current year also. Therefore to make up that, it was thought that the stamp duties and court fees should be raised. We all pleaded then that it should only be a temporary measure and that measure should be revoked as soon as the Government was in a position to give relief to the people. At that time the hon. Member who introduced the Bill was advised and from every side of this House he was told that he should bring forward a measure to reduce the tax soon as the Government were able to do so. Now, we find the budget showing a large surplus. The release of the provincial contributions gives us a saving of 3½ crores of rupees out of which a large portion is a recurring revenue. The amount which was hitherto paid out of revenues is now saved to the Government. Therefore all the means are now available for the purpose of giving relief to the tax-payer. Speaking on the budget of 1926–27 I urged that the first duty of the Government after the release of the provincial contributions was to give relief to taxation, relief again to our dead-weight debts and thirdly to provide for development. At that time the Finance Member said that all that would be considered in course of time when full relief was granted by the Government of India. Now we have had the last instalment of relief given to us. What is it the Government have done in the matter of reducing the court fees, the stamp duties and registration fees? We have had an announcement that the registration fees would be reduced in certain directions. In the matter of court fees and stamp duties we have been told that they would be undertaken by the Government of India.

" In regard to the taxation measure, in the year 1923 an attempt was made to raise the revenue by means of introducing court fees for advoctes' memoranda. In that case also the hon. the Law Member in charge wanted to introduce a nice distinction as it is attempted to be done in this Bill and the whole House stood up against that Bill and its principles. The history of these amendments of the Court Fees Act must be a warning. We have now this Bill in which the hon. Member has shown that by virtue of the Civil Courts Act sub-judges are vested with the power of trying suits the value of which varies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 which jurisdiction they had not at the time the Amendment Act was passed in 1922 and therefore lower rates of fees should be applicable on all such cases that will be triable by sub-judges. There is a fallacy in this. The sub-judge's jurisdiction is limited and it does not extend to the whole district in the matter of small cause suits. For instance, in my district, I learn it extends only to the original jurisdiction of the District Munsif of Berhampur. The number of small cause suits filed in the sub-judges' courts is very limited. Similarly if we take statistics for every district the number of small cause cases that are triable or tried by sub-judges would not be in proportion to what we would be taxed to pay under the first part. Therefore if the Statement of Objects and Reasons gave

us a more lucid statement with regard to what advantages the country would gain by means of statistics showing that there would be so much of gain, then that would have convinced the House whether we should care or not.

"In regard to the other matter, namely, whether there is increased taxation, I am afraid there again the difficulty is very great. Take, for instance, small cause cases that are triable by munsifs. The munsif's jurisdiction, is up to Rs. 300. He has got jurisdiction from Rs. 50 to 300. We have got two or three munsifs in each headquarter station and their jurisdiction varies. In the case of a district munsif if he has got full jurisdiction up to Rs. 300 it is well and good. If he is transferred and another takes the place he would not have that jurisdiction. Then all these suits, which are of the nature of small causes in reality, are transferred again to the original side. In that case they will have to pay enhanced court fees. This is a matter which has to be carefully considered by the Select Committee—whether such a provision is necessary or not.

"We are all agreed that any measure of taxation has to be considered very carefully so that the people may not be mulcted unjustly. In this Bill there is no other advantage shown to us by the hon. the Law Member which the litigant public will derive. This requires a close examination and I am sure if statistics are provided in support of the continuance of the fees the Select Committee will be able to judge the matter. Otherwise there must be difference of opinion on the matter and the Bill will have to be considered in regard to the whole. Regarding what I said in suits of small cause nature, is there a real need for such a change? That is one of the points which must be considered. If there is a real need, we have to scrutinzie the Bill not merely from the financial point of view but from the administrative point of view also. I dare say this aspect of the matter will be considered very carefully by the Select Committee. I do not wholly object to the principles of this Bill, but I do say that it would be more satisfactory if a full measure is introduced for the purpose of giving relief to the tax-payer."

* Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—"Sir, the history of the agitation for the reduction of court fees and stamp duties has been a long, continuous and melancholy one. The hon. Sir Patro, my colleague, the Member from Ganjam, sees multiplicity of suits and prosperity of vakils and also believes in the desirability of perpetuating the enhanced stamp duties and court fees so as to make litigation prohibitive and if I followed him correctly he would put down the number of suits to any minimum. I leave him where he is and I leave him to his views. Sir, our difficulty is just the reverse. This agitation has been going on and three Law Members successively have promised time after time to see to the reduction of stamp duties and court fees: the late lamented Sir K. Srinivasa Ayyangar, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar and our hon. Friend from Malabar. Sir, speaking on this question of the reduction of stamp duties and court fees, my hon. Friend who now adorns the Treasury Bench made the following observations: 'I submit that a more favourable opportunity will never come. This is the most favourable opportunity.' That was in March 1 27. Sir, since that time we had the remission of contributions of 3½ crores and still my friend would give us stones when we are asking for cakes. And going further he observes: 'I ask my Friend (Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar) whether he expects a more favourable opportunity to come next year. I submit that the promise made

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by the Government on that occasion and repeated on another occasion must be fulfilled. It is a pledge which they are bound to redeem. For these reasons I support the motion.' I beg of him now that he is at the helm of affairs to come forward with the long and unfulfilled promise of Government and thus restore confidence which is so much waning. Sir, when Government brought about a number of supplementary demands in October last, we the members of the Congress party had to oppose those grants on the ground that we preferred remission of taxes to anything else, even, remunerative measures of the Government. Well, opinions had to differ and with the greatest reluctance and in view of our numerical inferiority we had to agree to that question being referred to the Finance Committee. Then we made it clear before it was referred to the Finance Committee that we had very little confidence in the justice and fairness that might be meted out to this question by the members of the Finance Committee as it was then constituted. With that reluctance we had to send the question to the Finance Committee and I will just read here an extract from the report of the Finance Committee on this very question. It is on page 248 of the Council Proceedings of the 1st November 1927: 'It (the Finance Committee) considers that the Government's programme of ameliorative measures should be continued; but at the same time it is of opinion that it is necessary to investigate how far the increased stamp duties (Judicial and non-Judicial) introduced by the Acts of 1922 may or should be reduced and how soon effect may be given to any reduction which may be found desirable. The committee proposes to start this investigation at once.' Well, Sir, after a lapse of about one year, my hon. Friend, whose sympathy for the poor and especially for the suffering ryots is unquestionable, comes forward with a Bill, which Heaven only knows how far it would go to help the suffering peasantry and suffering people of this Presidency! My hon. Friend from South Arcot has clearly shown that it will be more mischievous in its operation than do any good. Under these circumstances and looking into the packed nature of the members of the committee having settled views on this important question, I for myself oppose the whole question and refuse to be treated like a beggar. With these observations, I oppose this measure."

4-45 p.m. * Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—"Enough has been said, Mr. President, about this matter to show that in the first place this measure is not comprehensive enough and it does not come up to the level that has been expected by the people for so long a time consequent on the remission of the provincial contribution. In the second place much has been said, and there is good reason for saying—that this Bill without giving effect to the wishes of the House brings in so many anomalies in the matter of taxation for court fees. I would limit myself to one or two anomalous conclusions to which we are necessarily led if we accept the Bill as now brought forward by the hon. the Law Member. One of such anomalies is this. With reference to the proviso which he intends to add to clause 2, I may say this, that the effect of the proviso is that in cases of suits of a small cause nature which are returned to the original side, the higher rate of court fee is leviable. Take the case of suits up to Rs. 1,000 of a small cause nature which are returned to the original side. This higher fee has to be paid in the case of suits of a small cause nature returned to the original side. So much so, against all the ordinary canons of taxation, the ordinary poor litigant who sues for a small amount is being penalized. That is the conclusion which stares the

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hon. the Law Member in the face and I believe he has not paid particular attention to it. He has necessarily to amend the Court Fees Act if he wants to really do some good to the poorer litigant. My point is that in the case of suits of the value below Rs. 1,000 of a small cause nature returned to the original side, the higher rate of court fee is leviable. That is the result of the two Bills. This is not just. This is against the ordinary canons of taxation, because the litigant suing for the lesser amount is penalized. Is it consistent, I ask? The Law Member does not seem to have paid sufficient attention to this matter, because if his two Bills are to be accepted by us in their entirety, they will lead to this anomalous position. This anomaly ought to be removed. I hope the Law Member will excuse me if I say that the proviso proposed to be added will not work in the interests of the litigant public. This is another reason why I oppose this Bill. There is neither law nor logic behind this proviso. It has been suggested that this transfer to the original side confers a right of appeal on the litigant which was absent before, and that it is an advantage. It is not any additional advantage at all, for, when the litigant prefers the appeal, he has to pay more in the shape of additional higher court fee. This is in addition to the fee paid on the original suit. So this claim of the right of appeal by reason of the suit being transferred to the original side does not stand to reason even for a minute, because he has got to pay for that right, and that more than he originally paid for the suit. There is another defect. I do not know whether the non-lawyer members of this House are aware of this defect. There happen to be some areas in several districts which are not covered by the jurisdiction of a subordinate court. In such places the courts have not got jurisdiction to entertain suits of small cause nature beyond Rs. 300. By reason of the proper courts not being located in some of the districts, the parties are being penalized.

"Therefore I would rather have a more thorough and a more comprehensive measure which is calculated to help the minor litigants, and relieve them by so wording the Bill as to make the basis of taxation to be the value of the suit but not the jurisdiction of the court at all. I can understand a delimitation being made on the nature of the suits stating that such and such kind of suits are liable for the smaller court fee and so on. But to say that all suits of a small cause nature instituted in the subordinate courts should come under the operation of the Bill is likely to cause hardship to that portion of the province which does not happen to be fortunate enough to come within the jurisdiction of a subordinate judge. Therefore my submission to the House is that the Law Member should apply his mind to the real point at issue, and see what is the difficulty the people are labouring under. If he is not able to remove the basic defects now, let us have at least the advantage of having a more comprehensive measure within the limits proposed by him. I very seriously doubt that even if the select committee take all these things into consideration, they will be able to achieve much in the way of removing the difficulties."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—" Mr. President, I am sorry my hon. Friend from Ganjam, the ex-Minister, is not here. because for the first time I heard him making an opposition speech. But unfortunately when he came to the end, he seems to have felt sick of it and he said that although he is against the principle of the Bill, he is for that principle being examined in the Select Committee. But that is between him and his constituency. As for my hon.

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Friend, the Law Member, I cannot congratulate him on the fact that the very first Bill which he brings forward, after he assumed office, should be a Bill where he has got to eat his own words literally. If he knew that he was doing it, I think he will not do it; I give him credit for it. But the tragedy of it is that he does not know what he is doing. Speaking on this subject of the reduction of court-fees on the 15th March 1928 when the office of Law Membership was not yet dangling before him, Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar, as he then was, said this: 'I support this motion, Sir. As my friend, Mr. Madhavan Nayar said, this perpetual consideration of the Government must have an end.' (May I suggest to the hon. the Law Member in the words of Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar that this perpetual consideration of the Government must have an end.) 'They (the Government) are always shifting and changing their grounds' [I ask the hon. the Law Member to listen to the words of Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar (Laughter) and not to go on shifting and changing his ground] 'and want to avoid fulfilling their specific and express promise'. (I want the hon. the Law Member to listen to the words of Diwan Bahadur Krishnan Nayar in his characterization of the Government as people who want to avoid fulfilling their specific and express promises.) 'The first express promise was made in this House at the time of the imposition of the duties in 1922 and the promise was that when the financial pressure was at an end they would remit these duties to their former level. That promise has been practically made year after year for the last five years and as was referred to there was a distinct promise last year by my hon. Friend there, the hon. Khan Bahadur Usman Sahib. He made a distinct promise that when the remission of the provincial contributions was made the Government would consider this question. They must redeem their promise which stands unredeemed'. These are the pregnant words of Diwan Bahadur Krishnan Nayar, and he went on 'Even Governments must act according to their promise'. I think that because Diwan Bahadur Krishnan Nayar has now become the Member of Government in charge, he changes, because the Government as a Government is 'always shifting and changing'. This was on the 15th of March 1928, not very much earlier than six months. Again, Sir, on the 16th March 1927—my hon. Friend was an old hand at this—Diwan Bahadur Krishnan Nayar also said, 'I wish to support this motion. The duty was raised in the year 1922 when the present Home Member was also a Member of this Council though not on that side of the House. I am glad that he was then a Ministerialist. That was a time of deficit budgets in all the provinces and our province was threatened with a deficit of one crore and six lakhs of rupees. The Finance Committee and this Council explored all the avenues of fresh taxation to cover the deficit,' etc. Then, Sir, he refers to the answer of his hon. Friend, the Home Member, that is, 'this is not the proper time for giving up the stamp duties altogether, let us wait for a more favourable opportunity' and then Diwan Bahadur Krishnan Nayar added, 'I submit that a more favourable opportunity will never come. This is the most favourable opportunity. When the duty was imposed we were paying to the Central Government Rs. 348 lakhs, but to-day we have not to pay a single pie. There is of course the possibility of our being called upon to pay 49 lakhs next year but that is only a remote contingency which is not likely to occur. In any case about Rs. 300 lakhs have been permanently remitted in our favour. . . . I ask my friend whether he expects a more

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favourable opportunity to come next year'. Now three crores and a half have been completely and once for all remitted, and now I ask my friend the Law Member in the words of Diwan Bahadur Krishnan Nayar whether he expects a more favourable opportunity to come next year. He went on to say that 'the promise made by the Government on that occasion and repeated on another occasion must be fulfilled. It is a duty which they are bound to do.' I know what my hon. Friend's answer will be, that this is a measure which promises some relief to the litigants and increases the taxation in one respect. But hon. Member after hon. Member with considerable experience of litigation in his district has got up and proved, with a wealth of facts and figures which the hon. the Law Member, I know, cannot dispute, that the so-called relief is going to be thoroughly unsubstantial, but that the increase in the taxation is going to be substantial. I ask my hon. Friend to come out with facts and figures on this matter. Can he give any facts and figures to show the financial relief which this measure is going to afford to the litigant? He cannot give us and he knows he cannot. These are the reasons why I want the Bill not to be referred to a Select Committee. But there are some others who tell the hon. the Law Member that the Bill may go to the Select Committee and then they can fight there to have the defects remedied. To them my humble submission is this. This Government must be told that they cannot trifle with this House. The Justice party of which I see the leader here extracted a promise from the then Government that this rise in taxation would be only a temporary one. That promise must be fulfilled. This is the time for them to get the promise fulfilled. If they do not oppose the motion, it will only mean that for personal or political reasons they are not going to fulfil their promise. I appeal to them to oppose this motion. This is not a transferred department but a reserved department." (Laughter).

The RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"May I rise to a point of order? The hon. Member cannot address individual members in person but should address the Chair."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"I have not addressed individual members. I hope my hon. Friend will live long enough to learn parliamentary etiquette. I ask the leader of the Party to remember that parties must also fulfil their promises, and to remember that the ministerial equilibrium will not be disturbed if for the sake of the people they stand up and say, 'we shall not be parties to increasing the taxation."

The House then adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. the next day.

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 351 asked by Mr. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 8th October 1928, page 13 supra.]

Terms of assignment of land for plantation purposes in the Nilgiri Upper Plateau.

1. The land shall be used only for the cultivation of coffee, tea, cinchona, cardamoms, pepper, rubber, wattle or any other product that the Government may by several orders recognize as plantation products or for the erection of any buildings or constructing any roads thereon which may be necessary for effecting and supervising such cultivation and preparing the produce for market.

2. In areas where forest growth is cleared, the grantee shall plant one or more of the plantation products specified in condition (1) within such reasonable time as may be fixed by the Collector of the Nilgiris in each case.

3. The grantee shall be liable to pay the cost of surveying the land. He shall keep the boundaries clear of forest growth and maintain the survey marks in accordance with the provisions of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act.

4. Except on the area occupied by public roads or branch roads declared as public, the grantee shall pay assessment at the rate of Rs. 2 an acre. The rate of assessment will be subject to revision at resettlement The assessment will be remitted up to the sixth year from the date of the order of assignment.

5. The grantee shall pay all general taxes and local rates payable by law or custom.

6. The grantee shall pay the market value of the land included in the grant at the rates shown below :—

	RS.
(1) For grass land, land containing only scattered trees and stony or swampy land	25 an acre.
(2) For land covered or largely covered with scrub jungle	75 ,,
(3) For land covered or largely covered with shola or other good forest growth	125 or 200 ,,

7. The existing and customary rights of the Government and the public in existing roads and paths in the land are in no way affected by the grant.

8. The streams which run through the land with a suitable margin shall be excluded from the grant but the grantee shall be permitted to use the water from the streams for irrigating nurseries, drinking water, coffee pulping and all factory purposes other than the generation of power for which a separate licence should be obtained.

9. The paths and roads mentioned below shall be excluded from the grant. The grantee shall demarcate the areas excluded in such manner as may be prescribed by the Collector of the Nilgiris.

10. In the event of the violation of any of the conditions of the grant the Government shall be at liberty to resume and re-enter on any part of the land in the name of the whole and the whole land shall therefore vest absolutely in the Government. In the event of such resumption and re-entry the grantee shall not be entitled to any compensation whatever.

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Appendix II.

[Vide answer to question No. 356 asked by Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 8th October 1928, page 17 supra.]

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, Land Revenue and Settlement, dated 30th January 1928.

H. G. Stokes, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Commissioner of Land Revenue and Settlement.

Read—the following paper :—

Letter from J. Gray, Esq., O.B.E., I.C.S., Collector of Chingleput, dated 12th January 1928, No. R.O.C. 12058/27-A-4.

Resolution, dated 30th January 1928.

The Board sanctions the estimate amounting to Rs. 895 (Rupees eight hundred and ninety-five only) for repairs to the Tamarai maduvu of Movur village, Tiruvallur taluk, Chingleput district.

(True extract)

B. G. Holdsworth,
Secretary.

Office-note dated 5th January 1928 of the Minor Irrigation Supervisor, Chingleput district.

Tamarai maduvu has an ayacut of 111 acres with an assessment of Rs. 466. It is a natural depression formed in the ground and it receives its supply from its free basin. The irrigation is being carried on by baling water by means of piccottahs in eleven places. The depression acts as a reservoir for collecting rain water and there are no springs in the maduvu The bed of the maduvu is not uniform throughout. It rises towards east and the ayacutdars who have lands on that side complain that the water recedes soon from their tholais (or baling pits) and that their crops suffer thereby. I inspected the maduvu on 10th December 1927 and found their grievance to be real. To avoid this difficulty, it is proposed to excavate a channel of 10 feet width with side slopes of $1\frac{1}{2}$: 1 along the deep course of the maduvu having the same bed level throughout. This will connect all the *tholais* and all the ayacutdars will be able to bale out water to their lands until the maduvu is emptied. In the original estimate a bed width of 20 feet was allowed. I have now reduced it to 10 feet which width will be quite sufficient to take water to all the tholais from east end to west end. The estimate prepared for Rs. 2,085 has been corrected and revised for Rs. 895. It may be sanctioned.

V. Vedanta Achariyar,
Acting Minor Irrigation Supervisor.

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Appendix III.

[Vide answer to question No. 372 asked by Mr. P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 8th October 1928, page 31 supra.]

By-law No. 2 referred to in clause (a).

2. (i) *Public excluded from the harbour premises except on business.*—Admission to the harbour premises shall ordinarily be regulated by means of tickets, licences or badges (hereafter, generally called "tokens"), which shall, on application, be issued by the Port Trust officers to such of the public as have business to transact within the premises in some wise connected with the purposes, services or works of the harbour.

(ii) *Admission tokens.*—Whenever the Port Trust shall have in operation the system of identification tokens referred to in by-law 2 (i), intended to indicate to the police at the gates those persons who have lawful harbour business to transact, any person found on the harbour premises not in possession of such a token shall be deemed to be a trespasser. But applicants for such tokens may pass through the main harbour gate direct to the traffic office without being deemed to be trespassers.

(iii) *Trespass.*—Any person found trespassing without lawful excuse upon the harbour premises whether during working or non-working hours, shall, on conviction of such trespass before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs 20.

(iv) *Exception.*—But when any definite part of the harbour premises shall, from time to time, have been thrown open by the Port Trust, with or without restriction, for the use and enjoyment of the public, the presence therein of persons not having harbour business to transact shall not be deemed to be trespass.

(v) *Undesirables.*—Any person, even if in possession of a token, shall be liable to exclusion, and to forfeiture of his token should he hold one if, on prosecution under the Madras City Police Act, his conduct within the harbour premises has been proved to have been disorderly or he to be an undesirable person. Any person who is reported by the police to be a known depredator, or by the customs authorities as being a smuggler, or who is known to suffer from a contagious disease likely to be communicated to others by contact, or who is proved guilty of preying on passengers or of annoying them may be excluded from the harbour premises without reason assigned.

(vi) *Persons connected with ships.*—The passage through certain parts of the harbour premises appointed from time to time by the Port Trust for the purpose of such passage, of the officers, crews and passengers of vessels in the harbour, shall not be deemed to be trespass.

(vii) *Passengers' friends.*—Friends or servants accompanying passengers embarking, or meeting passengers disembarking, under such regulations as may be imposed by the Trust with sanction of Government, shall not be deemed to be trespassers.

(viii) *Onus of proof.*—The onus of proof that their business on the harbour premises is lawful shall lie on persons believed by the Port Trust officials and police to be trespassing.

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APPENDIX IV

[Vide answer to question No. 391 asked by Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 8th October 1928, page 44 supra.]

List of students admitted in 1926.

Serial number and name.	Community.	Examinations passed.	Occupation of parent or guardian.	Extent of land.
				ACS.
1. Anantapadmanabha Pillai, R.	Non-Brahman, Vellala.	Intermediate.	Village Munsif ..	70
2. Annamalai, C.	Do.	Do.	Deputy Tahsildar ..	20
3. Balasubrahmanyan, T. N.	Brahman ..	Do.	Supervisor, Public Works Department.	7
4. Gopala Marar, K. ..	Non-Brahman, Nayar.	Do.	Landlord	30
5. Govindakutti Kurup ..	Non-Brahman.	Do.	Vakil	45
6. Jivan Rao, M.	Brahman ..	Do.	Deputy Tahsildar ..	29
7. Kalimuthu, M.	Non-Brahman.	Do.	Bricklayer ..	..
8. Kalyana Sundaram, N. V.	Brahman ..	B.A. ..	Stationmaster ..	55
9. Krishnamurthi, P. S. ..	Do. ..	Intermediate.	Banker's agent ..	12
10. Krishnamurthi Rao, R.	Do. ..	B.A. ..	Superintendent, Inspector-General of Police office.	27
11. Krishnaswami, P. N. ..	Do. ..	Intermediate.	Landlord and Pleader.	32
12. Kunhikannan Nambiyar, K.	Non-Brahman.	Do.	Landlord	3,500
13. Muhammad Abbas, U. B.	Muhammadan	Do.	Pensioner	..
14. Mukundan, T. K. ..	Non-Brahman.	Do.	Sub-Assistant Surgeon.	15
15. Muthunayakam, A. P.	Christian ..	Do.	Retired Judge ..	150
16. Narasimha Rao, M. P ..	Brahman ..	Do.	Pensioner	60
17. Narayana Menon, V. ..	Non-Brahman.	Do.	Agriculturist ..	2
18. Narayanaswami, P. S...	Brahman ..	Do.	Landlord	35
19. Natarajan, V.	Do. ..	Do.	Superintendent, Port Trust office.	22
20. Natesan, K. V... ..	Do. ..	Do.	Landholder ..	250
21. Raghunathan, A. K. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do. ..	40
22. Ramaswami, R. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Pensioner	..
23. Ramaswami, S. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Deputy Collector ..	4
24. Ramayya Shetti, M. ..	Non-Brahman.	Do.	Agriculturist ..	83
25. Ranganathaswami, G. ..	Brahman ..	Do.	Teacher	..
26. Rangaswami, T. V. ..	Do ..	Do.	Pensioner	30
27 Saldanha, R. J.	Christian ..	Do.	Planter ..	200
28. Sanjiva Shetti, K. ..	Non-Brahman.	Do.	Shroff	350
29. Seshadri Sarma, P. ..	Brahman ..	Do.	Pensioner	10
30. Shanmukasundaram, D.	Non-Brahman.	Do.	Taluk Head Accountant.	8
31. Somayya, M.	Brahman ..	Do.	Landlord	56
32. Subrahmanyan, K. H...	Do. ..	Do	Merchant's agent ..	10
33. Subrahmanya Sarma, A. H.	Do. ..	Do.	Planter	150
34. Sundaram, S.	Do. ..	B.A. ..	Landlord	20

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List of students admitted in 1926—*cont.*

Serial number and name.	Community.	Examinations passed.	Occupation of parent or guardian.	Extent of land.
				ACS.
35. Sundaram, T. A. ..	Brahman ..	Intermediate.	....	25
36. Suryanarayana, J. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Landlord	100
37. Venkatasubrahmanyan, P. S.	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	30
38. Chandramouli, R. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Pleader	60
39. Ramadas, A.	Do. ..	Do.	Landlord	135

ABSTRACT.

Brahmans	25
Non-Brahmans	11
Christians	2
Muhammadan	1
Total ..	39

List of students admitted in 1927.

Serial number and name.	Community.	Examinations passed.	Occupation of parent or guardian.	Extent of land.
				ACS.
1. Achyutan Nayar, K. ..	Non-Brahman, Nayar.	Intermediate.	Landholder ..	..
2. Achyutarama Raju, D.	Non-Brahman, Kshatriya.	Do.	Do. ..	..
3. Balakrishnan, K. ..	Non-Brahman, Nayar.	Do.	Assistant Secretary to Government (retired).	..
4. Balasundaram, M. L. ..	Non-Brahman, Telaga.	Do.	Clerk	7·26
5. Bhimachar, M. ..	Brahman ..	Do.	Vakil	330
6. Brahmeswara Sarma, G.	Do. ..	Do.	Inamdar . ..	37·72
7. Dhamodhara Prabhu, M.	Non-Brahman, Saraswat.	Do.	Pleader	50½
8. Dasa Rao, C. J. ..	Brahman ..	Do.	Karnam and Landlord.	150
9. Deju Shetti, K. ..	Non-Brahman, Bunt.	Do.	Landholder ..	100
10. Dorai Raj, K.	Non-Brahman, Nadar.	Do.	Do. ..	45
11. Gopalan, M. K. ..	Brahman ..	Do.	Overseer . ..	..
12. Govinda Menon, P. ..	Non-Brahman.	B.A. . ..	Raja of Kollengode.	..
13. Govinda Nayar, K. V.	Non-Brahman, Nayar.	Intermediate.	Clerk (retired) ..	75
14. Gulam Ahmad, A. ..	Muhammadan.	Do.	Landlord	30
15. Hanumantha Rao, D. ..	Brahman ..	Do.	Teacher	220
16. Hanumantha Rao, K. ..	Barhman, Saraswat.	Do.	Sub-Assistant Surgeon.	50
17. Kalyanaraman, V. ..	Brahman ..	Do.	Prosecuting Inspector of Police	32
18. Kerala Varma	Non-Brahman, Kshatriya.	Do.	Raja of Cochin ..	..
19. Kolandaivelu Nayakar, R.	Non-Brahman, Kalla.	Do.	Mirasdar	24

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List of students admitted in 1927—*cont.*

Serial number and name.	Community.	Examinations passed.	Occupation of parent or guardian.	Extent of land.
				ACS.
20. Krishnamurthi, R. ..	Brahman ..	Intermediate.	Clerk	30
21. Lakshmanan, T. S. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Pensioner	80
22. Mahammad Ali, A. ..	Muhammadan.	Do.	Landlord	40
23. Muthugopalan, K. R. ..	Non-Brahman, Vaisya.	Do.	Merchant	..
24. Narayanan Nayar, K. ..	Non-Brahman, Nayar.	Do.	Cultivator	30
25. Nataraj, T.	Non-Brahman, Reddi.	Do.	Surgeon (retired) ..	..
26. Palaniswami, P. K. ..	Non-Brahman, Vellala.	Do.	Landlord	1,000
27. Pattabhiraman, T. V. ..	Brahman ..	Do.	Temple Manager ..	10
28. Raghava Menon, P. ..	Non-Brahman, Nayar.	Do.	Farmer	57
29. Ranga Rao, G.	Non-Brahman, Kapu.	Do.	Postmaster ..	56
30. Rayappa Pillai, M. ..	Non-Brahman.	Do.	Merchant	20
31. Sankara Ayyar, C. B. ..	Brahman ..	Do.	Member of Council, Mysore Government.	350
32. Satyanarayanamurthi, M.	Do. ..	Do.	Cultivator	24
33. Seshadri, C. R.	Do. ..	Do.	Pleader	52
34 Subbiah, M.	Non-Brahman.	Do.	Agriculturist ..	..
35. Subrahmanyan, C. N. ..	Brahman ..	Do.	Landholder ..	75
36. Vaidyanathan, N. S. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do. ..	3,000
37. Venkoba Rao, M. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Clerk	58
38. Venkatachalam, C. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Pleader	350
39. Venkatachalam, M. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Vakil	54
40. Venkatakrishnan, G. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Agriculturist ..	55
41. Singarachari	Do. ..	B.A.	Pleader	600

ABSTRACT.

Brahmans	21
Non-Brahmans	18
Muhammadans	2
Total ..	41

List of students admitted in 1928.

Serial number and name.	Community.	Examinations passed.	Occupation of parent or guardian.	Extent of land.
				ACS.
1. Adisesha Reddi, A. B. .	Non-Brahman, Kapu.	Intermediate.	Cultivator	150
2. Anantan, S.	Non-Brahman, Vellala.	Do.	Government official.	180
3. Anantaram Rao, H. .	Brahman ..	Do.	Landlord	150
4. Appaji Kavandan, V. K.	Non-Brahman, Vellala.	Do.	Do.	400
5. Bhagiratha Rao, K. ..	Brahman ..	Do.	Teacher	25
6. Damodara Mudaliyar, V. B.	Non-Brahman, Vellala.	Do.	Sub-Magistrate ..	10
7. David, M. J.	Christian ..	Do.	Government official.	13

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List of students admitted in 1928—cont.

Serial number and name.	Community.	Examinations passed.	Occupation of parent or guardian.	Extent of land.
				ACS.
8. Govinda Panikkar, K. G.	Non-Brahman, Nayar.	Intermediate.	Government official.	50
9. Guruswami Nayudu, R.	Non-Brahman, Kamma.	Do.	Agriculturist and Pleader.	100
10. Jagannadha Rao, V. V.	Brahman ..	Do.	Government official.	61
11. Krishnamurthi, G. ..	Non-Brahman.	Do.	Cultivator	40
12. Krishnamurthi, S. ..	Do.	Do.	Teacher	7
13. Krishnamurthi, T. ..	Brahman ..	Do.	Government official.	100
14. Krishnan, L.	Do. ..	B.A.	Agriculturist ..	300
15. Krishna Rao, D. V. ..	Do. ..	Intermediate.	Landlord and Pleader.	30
16. Krupadanam, Ch.	Christian ..	Do.	....	1
17. Kuppamuthu, K. ..	Non-Brahman, Vellala.	Do.	Agriculturist ..	150
18. Lakshmanan, P. G. ..	Do.	Do.	Agriculturist and Pleader.	700
19. Lakshminarayan, K. S.	Brahman ..	Do.	Teacher	9
20. Mudanna Shetti, H. ..	Non-Brahman, Bunt.	Do.	Agriculturist ..	500
21. Muhammad Ghouse, A.	Muhammadan.	Do.	Landlord and merchant.	270
22. Narahari, C.	Brahman ..	Do.	Pensioner	15
23. Narasimhamurthi, B. L.	Do. ..	Do.	Inamdar	67
24. Narasimhan, K. M. ..	Non-Brahman.	Do.	Weaver	5
25. Narayanan, N. G. ..	Brahman ..	Do.	Landlord	1,350
26. Narayanan, O. K. ..	Non-Brahman.	Do.	Government official.	20
27. Parthasarathi, P. ..	Brahman ..	Do.	Landlord	10
28. Ponnappa, M. G. ..	Non-Brahman.	Do.	Farmer	21
29. Rajabadar, C. M. ..	Do.	Do.	Government official.	10
30. Rajagopalan, V. V. ..	Brahman ..	Do.	Do.	2
31. Rajaratnam Chetti, S. ..	Non-Brahman, Vaisya.	Do.	Landlord	52
32. Ramachandran, C. K. ..	Non-Brahman, Vellala.	Do.	Do.	180
33. Ramalingam, A. N. ..	Brahman ..	Do.	Mirasdar	35
34. Ramaswami, K. R. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Pandit	10
35. Sankaran Unni Variyar, T.	Non-Brahman.	Do.	Landlord	6,000 (kist).
36. Saptarishi, K.	Brahman ..	Do.	Do.	300
37. Somayajulu, P. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	15
38. Syed Muhammad, P. P.	Muhammadan.	Do.	Farmer	15
39. Venugopal, K.	Brahman ..	Do.	Government official.	100
40. Tangavelu, T. K. ..	Non-Brahman, Vellala.	Do.	Solicitor's clerk ..	400
41. Virabhadra Rao, K. ..	Non-Brahman, Ganika.	Do.	Cultivator	16

ABSTRACT.

Brahmans	17
Non-Brahmans	20
Christians	2
Muhammadans	2
Total	41

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Appendix V.

[Vide answer to question No. 393 asked by Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 8th October 1928, page 16 supra.]

List of villages with the nature of the demonstrations conducted during the years 1926–27 and 1927–28.

District. (1)	Sub-circle or headquarters of the demonstrator. (2)	Village. (3)	Number of plots. (4)	Nature of demonstrations. (5)
		1926–27.		
Ganjam ..	Chicacole ..	Anakapalle	1	Paddy manurial.
		Chennavalasa	1	
		Yellamanchili	1	
	Berhampur ..	Kukkudahandi ..	1	
		Saru	1	
		Gopalraopet	1	
		Saru	1	Paddy cultural.
		Kukkudahandi ..	1	
		Digupahandi	1	Paddy manurial.
		Ranagholi	1	
		Chatrapur	2	Comparative trials.
		Indrakini	2	
		Gopalraopet	3	
			17	
Vizagapatam ..	Bobbili ..	Salur	1	Paddy manurial.
		Sitanagaram	1	
		Parvatipuram	1	
		Yembanavalasa ..	1	
		Krishtapuram	1	
		Gollapalli	2	Paddy varietal.
		Chelleruvalasa	2	
		Salur	1	
		Lakshmayyapeta ..	1	
		Guntotavalasa	1	
		Mettavalasa	1	
			13	
	Vaddadi ..	Kotapadu	2	Paddy manurial.
		Do.	2	Paddy cultural.
		Vazzamrajupeta ..	2	
		Lopudi	1	
		Jaggannadhapuram ..	3	Sugarcane cultural.
		Kandivaram	2	
		Boipadu	1	
		Vaddadi	2	
		Veeranilli	1	
		Kotapadu	1	
	Narasapatnam.	Jalluru	1	Paddy manurial.
		Uralla	1	Sugarcane cultural.

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List of villages with the nature of the demonstrations conducted during the years 1926–27 and 1927–28—cont.

District. (1)	Sub-circle or headquarters of the demonstrator. (2)	Village (3)	Number of plots. (4)	Nature of demonstrations. (5)
		1926–27—*cont.*		
Vizagapatam—*cont.*	Yellamanchili	Etikoppaka	1	Paddy manurial.
		Darlupudi	1	Paddy varietal.
		Etikoppaka	1	
		Yellamanchili	1	
		Etikoppaka	1	Sugarcane cultural.
	Anakapalli ..	Aravapalem	1	Paddy cultural.
		Do.	1	
		Do.	1	Paddy manurial.
		Do.	4	Sugarcane cultural.
	Vizianagram	Vizianagram	3	
		Do.	25	Paddy cultural.
		Total ..	72	
		1927–28.		
Ganjam ..	Chicacole ..	The village names are nearly the same as those given in the previous report.	4	Sugarcane cultural.
	Berhampur ..		6	Paddy and sugarcane cultural.
Vizagapatam ..	Chodavaram ..		7	Paddy manurial
	Do. ..		3	Sugarcane cultural.
	Bobbili ..		44	Paddy manurial.
	Do. ..		10	Sugarcane cultural.
	Vaddadi ..		10	
	Do. ..		15	Paddy cultural.
	Narsapatnam ..		4	Paddy manurial.
	Do. ..		10	Sugarcane cultural.
	Vizianagram ..		6	Paddy cultural.
	Do. ..		6	Sugarcane cultural.
	Yellamanchili.		8	
		Total ..	133	

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APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 398 asked by Mr. C. Obi Reddi at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 8th October 1928, page 49 supra.]

Statement showing the length of time that rinderpest has been virulent in Anantapur district.

Name of taluk. (1)	Length of time the epidemic has been prevailing. (2)	Mortality during the period mentioned in column (2). (3)	The officer in whose jurisdiction the taluk is. (4)	Additional hands employed. (5)	Remarks. (6)
Anantapur ..	From February 1927.	2,097	Touring Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, Anantapur.	2	Disease subsided.
Dharmavaram.	From middle of October 1927.	616	Touring Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, Dharmavaram.	..	Disease subsiding.
Kadiri ..	From June 1928 ..	76		..	Not virulent, disease subsiding.
Gooty ..	From July 1927 ..	4,557	Touring Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, Gooty.	3	Disease subsiding.
Tadpatri ..	Do. ..	1,517		..	Do.
Penukonda ..	From November 1927.	895	Touring Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, Penukonda.	..	Do.
Hindupur ..	From April 1928 ..	341		..	Not virulent.

APPENDIX VII.

[Vide item III, "Communications to the Council" at page 59 supra.]

PUBLIC WORKS AND LABOUR DEPARTMENT.

COMMUNICATION TO THE COUNCIL.

With reference to the answers given to Questions Nos. 397, 938 and 1619 at the meetings of the Legislative Council held on 27th August 1927, 31st October 1927 and 28th February 1928, the following papers are laid on the table:—

I

Repairing and overhauling of the supply channel to certain tanks in the Kurnool district.

*397 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue and the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the supply channel to a group of seven tanks belonging to Rudravaram, Kondamayapalli, Tallalingamdinne, R. Nagulavaram and Yerragudidinne of Sirvel taluk in the Kurnool district is entirely out of repair;

(*b*) whether any estimates have been prepared for repairing and overhauling the anicut and the supply channel;

(*c*) if so, what the estimate of cost is;

(*d*) whether the Government propose to start the work;

(*e*) what the total ayacut under these tanks is;

(*f*) what the extent of the irrigable dry lands is under these tanks;

(*g*) what the assessment is including water-rate for

(1) the wet ayacut and
(2) the irrigable dry;

(*h*) whether any portion of the irrigable dry lands was given water during faslis 1332 to 1336; and

(*i*) what remissions have been granted under these tanks during faslis 1332 to 1336?

A.—The Government have no information, but have called for a report.

II

* 938 Q.—Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao: With reference to the reply to my question No. 397 regarding repairing and overhauling of the supply channel in Kurnool district answered on 27th August 1927 that the Government had called for a report, will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased—

(*a*) to place the same on the table of the House; and

(*b*) to state what action the Government proposes to take thereon?

A.—Reports have been received from the Board of Revenue and the Chief Engineer but have had to be referred back to them as they appear to be discrepant. The information will be laid on the table when it is complete.

III

* 1619 Q.—Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state in regard to the reply given to question No. 938 answered on 31st October 1927 regarding the repairs to the supply channel in Kurnool district whether the reports of the Revenue Board and the Chief Engineer referred to therein as exhibiting some discrepancy and as having been referred back have been received, and if so, what they are?

A.—The further report called for has not been received.

IV

Letter from M.R.Ry. Rai Bahadur U. Rama Rao Avargal, B.A., Collector of Kurnool, dated the 4th September 1927, L. Dis. No. 2530/27.

A tabular statement containing the information required is enclosed.

Statement showing ayacut and other particulars of group of seven tanks relating to Rudravaram, Kondamayapalli, Tallalingamdinne, R. Nagulavaram and Yerragudidinne of Sirvel taluk.

Name of tank. (1)	Total extent of wet ayacut. (2)	Extent of the irrigable dry lands. (3)	Assessment on wet ayacut. (4)	Fasaljasti or water-rate on second irrigated crop on wet land. (5)	Assessment on irrigable dry lands. (6)	Tirwajasti or water-rate on dry lands. (7)	Extent of dry land irrigated. (8)	Remissions granted. (9)
	ACS.	ACS.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.
1. *Rudravaram.*								
(1) Ranga Reddi tank—								
1332	111·87	171·75	634 11 4	..	218 8 0	0 8 0	0·11	402 14 0
1333	111·87	171·75	634 11 4	..	218 8 0	31 8 0	7·86	89 7 0
1334	111·87	171·75	634 11 4	..	218 8 0	..	..	85 15 0
1335	111·87	171·75	634 11 4	..	218 8 0	164 3 0	41·09	43 10 0
1336	111·87	171·75	634 11 4	..	218 8 0	46 3 0	10·06	71 12 0
(2) Peddaraju tanks—								
1332	276·79	194·26	1,527 8 7	..	151 9 0	..	..	602 0 0
1333	276·79	194·26	1,527 8 7	..	151 9 0	..	..	255 14 0
1334	276·79	194·26	1,527 8 7	..	151 9 0	61 2 0	14·78	..
1335	276·79	194·26	1,527 8 7	..	151 9 0	239 12 0	59·10	..
1336	276·79	194·26	1,527 8 7	..	151 9 0	18 3 0	4·30	279 8 0
2. *Kondamayapalli.*								
(3) Chennaraju tank—								
1332	285·43	93·95	1,701 3 0	..	62 0 0	..	..	782 1 0
1333	285·43	93·95	1,701 3 0	..	62 0 0	0 4 0	0·04	670 9 0
1334	285·43	93·95	1,701 3 0	..	62 0 0	57 1 0	34·25	..
1335	285·43	93·95	1,701 3 0	..	62 0 0	567 5 0	174·06	..
1336	285·43	93·[illegible]5	1,701 3 0	..	62 0 0	13 15 0	2·15	599 14 0
3. *Erragudidinne.*								
(4) Kondaraju tank—								
1332	74·0	205·12	271 14 0	..	71 13 0	..	..	150 6 0
1333	74·0	205·12	271 14 0	..	71 13 0	..	..	302 15 0
1334	74·0	205·12	271 14 0	..	71 13 0	..	..	107 2 0
1335	74·0	205·12	271 14 0	..	71 13 0	65 8 0	30·22	10 2 0
1336	74·0	205·12	271 14 0	..	71 13 0	76 4 0	20·15	..

Name of tank.	Total extent of wet ayacut.	Extent of the irrigable dry lands.	Assessment on wet ayacut.	Fasaljasti or water-rate on second irrigated crop on wet lands.	Assessment on irrigable dry lands.	Tirwajasti or water-rate on dry lands.	Extent of dry land irrigated.	Remissions granted.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
3. *Erragudidinne*—cont.								
	ACS.	ACS.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.
(5) Pedda cheruvu—								
1332	85·42	104·55	376 13 5	..	47 6 0	95 4 0	22·39	27 0 0
1333	85·42	104 55	376 13 5	..	47 6 0	78 0 0	14·28	29 12 0
1334	85·42	104·55	376 13 5	..	47 6 0	187 7 0	80·22	38 4 0
1335	85·42	104·55	376 13 5	..	47 6 0	394 2 0	171·44	4 9 0
1336	85·42	104·55	376 13 5	..	47 6 0	178 11 0	44·45	11 5 0
(6) Chinna cheruvu—								
1332	73·92	60·77	309 8 10	..	12 7 9	..	..	58 9 0
1333	73·92	60·77	309 8 10	..	12 7 9	..	..	156 14 0
1334	73·92	60·77	309 8 10	..	12 7 9	34 3 0	15·41	50 4 0
1335	73 92	60·77	309 8 10	..	12 7 9	85 11 0	35·38	9 3 0
1336	73·92	60·77	309 8 10	..	12 7 9	57 3 0	15·36	9 3 0
4. *Tallalingamdinne.*								
(7) Chanutala cheruvu—								
1332	133·88	180·40	677 13 0	..	208 5 0	..	..	418 12 0
1333	133·88	180·40	677 13 0	..	208 5 0	2 3 0	0·34	209 8 0
1334	133·88	180·40	677 13 0	..	208 5 0	23 7 0	5·2	184 15 0
1335	133·88	180·40	677 13 0	..	208 5 0	27 3 0	9·71	..
1336	133·88	180·40	673 13 0	..	208 5 0	29 6 0	8·40	100 13 0
5. *R. Nagulavaram.*								
1332	54·01	68·76	254 12 0	..	58 3 0	..	..	198 7 0
1333	54·01	68·76	254 12 0	..	58 3 0	11 3 0	7·77	102 3 0
1334	54·01	68·76	254 12 0	..	58 3 0	8 7 0	7·39	39 9 0
1335	54·01	68·76	254 12 0	..	58 3 0	12 7 0	8·92	36 14 0
1336	54·01	68·76	254 12 0	..	58 3 0	9 15 0	2·68	97 11 0

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V

Letter from M.R.Ry. K. V. SANKARA AYYAR Avargal, Executive Engineer, Kurnool division, dated the 12th September 1927, No. 758–S.E.

I give below the particulars required in clauses (*a*) to (*d*) of the Legislative Council question No. 397.

(*a*) I know of no representation during the last two years I have been here, either orally or in writing, that the supply channel under reference was out of repair. The previous records in this office too do not indicate anything seriously wrong with the channel.

(*b*) & (*c*) An estimate for improvements to the anicut was sanctioned for Rs. 470 in April 1919 and executed. Another estimate amounting to Rs. 7,250 for the channel was submitted in February 1920 by the Subdivisional Officer, but as statistics of actual cultivation and remission revealed no appreciable differences between the Tank Restoration Scheme and actual areas, but, on the other hand, under one tank increase was seen, the Executive Engineer returned the estimate to the Subdivisional Officer to see whether the amount could not be reduced. The Subdivisional Officer who inspected the channel in November 1920 reported that it was impossible, owing to thick growth of trees and jungle in the head reach of the channel which lies in Reserve Forest, to go down the entire length of the channel, and that the first step in the improvements to the channel should be to clear the jungle along this channel and the branch from it to Chintala tank. The clearance would, to a large extent, remove obstruction to flow of water in the floods. An attempt by the Collector to get this done by a sale proved fruitless and the ryots too were unwilling to clear the jungle. The work was finally done by Government under the Kudimaramath Act by the end of 1924.

(*d*) Fresh proposals to keep down the cost are awaited from the Subdivisional Officer. This question can be replied to only after examining these proposals.

VI

Letter from M.R.Ry. K. V. SANKARA AYYAR Avargal, Executive Engineer, Kurnool division, Kurnool, to the Collector of Kurnool, dated the 1st December 1927, No. 6218

I inspected the above channel throughout on 16th November 1927 walking as far as it was feasible along the bed or bank of the channel. It is a contour channel taking off from the Gundleru with only a single bank on the left side. The first thing that struck me was that none of the villagers interested could have ever cared to see what their channel was like. The whole length was so covered with vegetation which in places was well nigh impenetrable with thickly interwoven creepers and thorny bushes. The anicut and about five furlongs of the channel therefrom lie within Reserve Forest limits and this portion is particularly impassable. Even here the vegetation affecting the channel consists not so much of trees as of jungle grass, shrubs, thorny plants and creepers. The ryots excused themselves that, being in the reserve forests, they were afraid to look after the channel here, but lower down too the bank of the channel is not free from scrub jungle. One can walk only on the outside or inside, but not on the bank.

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2. The tanks round Rudravaram all contained water and the paddy crop was in good condition. Obviously, therefore, there have been enough rains in these parts. Nevertheless the bed of the Gundleru above and below the anicut was dry. The thick vegetation above the anicut indicated that there was no stagnation of water here as one would expect, the anicut standing up nearly 6 feet above the bed here. No water marks even were visible on the stones which should be the case had there been any water here for tolerably long periods at least in previous years. When I saw that vagus in open country on the road from Sirvel to Rudravaram had some spring flow in these and the tanks too had water, but that the bed of the Gundleru was perfectly dry notwithstanding the recent cyclone of 1st November 1927 and the showers since then owing to which I had to put off this inspection more than once. I am led to take with reservation the statements of the ryots that lots of water were available in this vagu to feed not only these two tanks but a chain of half a dozen tanks lower down.

3. For about two furlongs in the reserve forest portion the channel is cut deep through rocky soil. The section here is narrow and the levels taken in 1903 and 1919 show that the bed here is about half a yard higher than the sill of the head sluice, and about 3 feet below the crest of the anicut. This portion limits the possible discharge that can be drawn by the channel and, if only flood flow be taken to be available and no low spring flow, the volume of water that can be drawn in a season cannot be very considerable. Before therefore embarking in any large outlay on the channel, we have first to make sure of the quantity of water that can be drawn from the vagu. Between the fourth and fifth furlong stones there is a masonry structure to divide the flow to two branches, the one to the Chintala tank about 8 feet wide and the other to Ranga Reddi tank nearly 12 feet wide. The former is about a third of the length of the latter and has a steeper fall; and so, for equal widths at the bifurcation, the former can draw more supply than the latter.

4. To enable any work in connexion with the channel to be done, including even inspection, surveying or levelling, the first thing necessary is that the whole length of this channel and the breach to the Chintala tank should be cleared of all the rank vegetation. This same requirement was once before pointed out—vide your Proceedings, dated 2nd June 1921, on Executive Engineer's letter No. 244–M–10, dated 31st March 1921, wherein permission was given to the ryots to take away the entire tree growth in the channel portion free of any price subject to the condition that it is completely cleared within three months to the satisfaction of the Executive Engineer and also your L. Dis. No. 5724 of 1921, dated 30th July 1921, et seq. Notwithstanding this concession, nothing appears to have been done by them. During my inspection, some of the ryots gave out that they were not aware of any such concession and that they were afraid all along of touching their channel in the reserved forest. Now that the state of affairs regarding their channel has again been explained to them clearly at length by me, I believe that if they are really interested in their channel, they will do the work of clearing the vegetation. Kindly therefore revive the concession fixing a time-limit for the clearance, say to the end of February 1928. Also please arrange for intimation being given to the Subdivisional Officer, Public Works Department, Nandyal, and to me immediately the clearance is finished, so that levels may be taken and estimates for necessary work prepared.

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5. After examining and executing requisite repairs to the channel, if the ryots keep it cleared regularly in future, observations of the surplus from the two tanks will give reliable information to consider whether further work in the way of enlarging the channel will result in increased supply in most years.

6. The villagers interested should also be informed that the clearance of vegetation and inspection of and attention to the channel by them should not cease with this first occasion but must regularly be repeated at least once a year, say in June, just before the rains set in, and preferably a second time in September.

VII

Letter from M.R.Ry. K. V. Sankara Ayyar Avargal, Executive Engineer, Kurnool division, to the Superintending Engineer, Madras Circle, dated the 3rd April 1928, No. 283.

[*Subject.*—Irrigation—Kurnool—Sirvel taluk—Rudravaram and six other tanks.]

I notice that the statement furnished by the Collector does not give one of the sets of figures, viz., the areas actually irrigated or cultivated under the tanks in each year, required for a comparison. The difference between the actuals and the Tank Restoration Scheme areas cannot therefore be found from the Collector's figures. I enclose herewith copy of a statement obtained from the Tahsildar in which the details of actual cultivation during the faslis 1328 to 1336 are given. A perusal of this statement bearing in mind the peculiarities of cultivation under irrigation sources in this district as explained in paragraph 2 of my No. 831-S.E., dated 10th October 1927 (copy enclosed), in connexion with the Thippayapalem project, will show that the Subdivisional Officer's statement made in 1920 from which I quoted in my letter No. 758-S.E., dated 12th September 1927, still holds good.

2. Faslis 1330, 1332 and 1336 were generally unfavourable years in these parts. Even the Cumbum tank which rarely dries up was "bone dry" in the summer of 1921 and 1927. It is to be noted that two of these bad years fall within the period considered in the Legislative Council question. The term "irrigable dry" in column 3 of the Collector's statement is a vague one. It stands for all land beyond the wet ayacut which is low enough for command by an irrigation source and has therefore a chance of getting irrigated if the owner wills (e.g.), where he wishes to save a dry crop thereon from utter loss by want of rain or when he feels sure that abundant water to raise an irrigated crop is available. The figures in the column "Remission" too do not by themselves indicate the condition of the irrigation source. The question to which the Collector has given replies are not such as will enable one to draw a useful inference about the statement of maintenance of the channel and tanks. I inspected the channel referred to in November 1927 and from what I saw, I had to seriously doubt the correctness of the impression given by the question No. 397 that the channel could feed all the seven tanks mentioned (please see copy of my No. 6218-1-12 to the Collector).

3. The enclosure received with your letter is returned.

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Enclosure

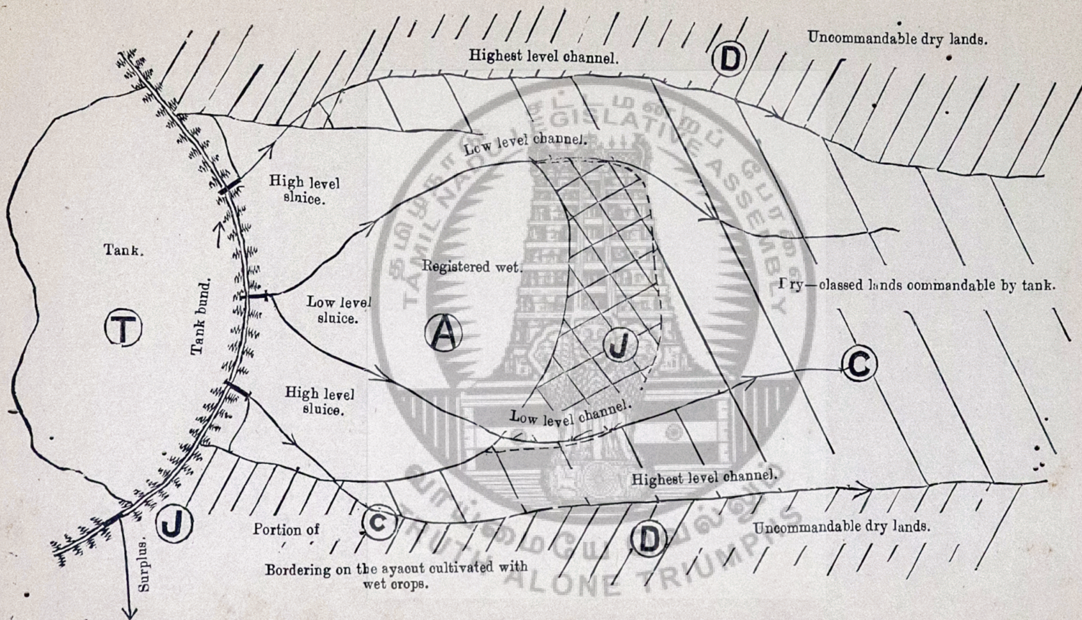
Extract of paragraph 2 of letter from M.R.Ry. K. V. SANKARA AYYAR, Avargal, Executive Engineer, Kurnool division, to the Superintending Engineer, Madras Circle, dated the 10th October 1927, No. 831-S.E.

[Thippayapalem project—Markapur taluk—Kurnool district—Re-examination of the —.]

* * * * *

Local peculiarities of irrigation.

2. The correspondence throughout, indicates that certain peculiarities connected with irrigation in these parts, have either not been realized or have escaped notice. These which have evolved as a result of the ryots' long experience of the vagaries of the rainfall which is here neither certain, nor dependable, require therefore to be first noticed.


Uncommandable dry lands.
Highest level channel.
D
Low level channel.
High level sluice.
Tank.
Tank bund.
Registered wet.
Dry—classed lands commandable by tank.
Low level sluice.
T
A
J
C
High level sluice.
Low level channel.
Highest level channel.
Surplus.
J
Portion of
C
D
Uncommandable dry lands.
Bordering on the ayacut cultivated with wet crops.

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The actual cultivation in any year fluctuates with the nature of the rainfall as in the cases described below (please refer to the sketch).

Case I.—Timely rains and ample water in the tank, in the sowing season (August or September).

First crop.—Wet on the whole extent of (A) and in (C) wet crops on a variable extent (J) and dry crops irrigated in suitable plots with a view to get increased produce, the balance of dry in (C) being unirrigated (i.e.) purely rainfed lie (D).

Second crop.—Good north-east monsoon rains, leaving water in the tank at the end of the first-crop season.

Second wet crop on whole or portion of (A) and if possible, depending on the level of water in the tank, and stray plots of irrigated dry in (C).

Case II.—Tank full by September and poor rains in October-November.

First crop.—Wet crops in (A) and dry in (J) and (C).

Second crop.—Manure crop in (A) where possible.

Case III.—Rains not hopeful—Tanks partly full.

First crop.—Short dry crop in (A) and dry in (C). Though the available water may be sufficient for wet crops in a portion of (A), ryots prefer raising a dry crop on larger extent in (A), to growing wet on a small portion of (A) with risky dry on the balance. The water in the tank is not drawn upon, unless rains are insufficient to preserve the dry crops in (A) in which contingency, the standing dry crop in (A) is irrigated.

Another case.—Rains subsequent to sowing—timely and well distributed for a good crop harvest—the tank water is not drawn upon for the first crop. (The rainfall statistics show that a similar timely distribution of rainfall througout the life of the crop never occurs in the second-crop season and so water is sure to be drawn upon and used and thus produce revenue.)

Second crop.—Later rains fill the tank—Second crop wet on whole or part of (A) and in (J) to the possible extent.

Case IV.—Disappointing rains before, and poor north-east monsoon—tank low.

First crop.—Dry in (A) and (C) part of dry in (A) will be irrigated with the available water.

Second crop.—Nil.

Case V.—Both monsoons fail and tank gets little supply.

First crop.—Rainfed dry in a portion of (A) the balance being waste or shavi. (In this case—Thirva kammi—remission is heavy.)

Second crop.—Nil.

Other points to be noted—

(1) The variety of the dry crop is determined by the "Karthi", nature of the soil and resources of the ryots, etc.

(2) The ordinary ryot has no special liking to paddy which is only a luxury crop to him and not staple food for him or for his cattle.

(3) The registered classification of a field does not indicate the crop raised on it.

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(4) The extent of area irrigated and revenue realized, as seen in the revenue accounts, are not in direct proportion to the water received. For a proper examination of the financial return from an irrigation work, in these parts, we should consider the revenue per acre given by the fraction :

Average total revenue realized form the ayacut, irrespective of the nature of the crops for a number of years.	plus	Revenue from lands beyond the ayacut benefited by the tank for a number of years.

Registered ayacut area.

The condition, that, though water is available in the tank, it is not taken by the ryots for the crops, occasionally occurs only west of the Nallamalais, especially in certain portions commandable by the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal.

(5) The assumption that a *uniform annual revenue* can be realized is erroneous.

(6) Paddy is sown in dry ploughed land, in furrows like dry crops. Puddling and transplantation are not resorted to here.

(7) The term "Remission", is misleading, in this district. The normal demand is worked out on a basis of uniformity of produce and revenue on the wet ayacut. From this, a deduction shown as remission, on account of dry crops having been raised on the ayacut is allowed. This deduction is a fraction of ('wet'—'dry' rates). Thus, the remission figures do not indicate failure of crops, but mostly a mere difference in the variety of crop raised. Only shavi and waste remissions can be taken as indications of failure.

(8) In the new projects—The Mopad project, Ponnalur tank, Hajipuram tank, etc., in Nellore division, I found that the aim of the ryot was to eventually raise in all years, wet-crop paddy on an extent suitable to the supply assuredly got every year. This meant, conversion of waste and dry lands into wet paddy fields and this conversion was a very slow process. Similar slowness of conversion is seen to exist in the case of the Venkatapuram tank in this division.

(9) Unlike, under the Mopad, Venkatapuram and other systems, the lands under the Thippayapalem tank, are flat or gently sloping, occupied and cultivated and not rugged, undulating thorny waste. The outlay to convert the Thippayapalem lands into irrigable plots will be very small.

(10) Enquiry shows that the extra yield of a dry crop, as a result of irrigation, even though such irrigation is done by baling from Sultan wells, is more than enough to enable the ryot to pay the extra cess over the usual which the Thippayapalem ryots promise to pay. Even, if the value of the extra produce be only equal to the extra cess, the immunity from the risk of failure is a sufficient temptation for them to go in for irrigation.

SECTION III (A).—Statement showing sourcewar particulars of irrigation under each source.

Particulars of sources. (1)	Fasli. (2)	Area cultivated with wet crops. One crop. (3)	Area cultivated with wet crops. Two crops. (4)	Area cultivated with irrigated dry crops. One crop. (5)	Area cultivated with irrigated dry crops. Two crops. (6)	Total irrigated. (7)	Tirwa kammi. (8)	Total cultivated area. (9)
Talla Lingamdinni.		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
1. Name of work—Chintalacheruvu—	1328	116·91	..		..	116·91	4·18	121·24
2. Class of work—III—	1329	139·06	..	1·19	..	140·25	..	140·25
3. Registered wet area—	1330	..	..	..	..	.	26·99	121·81
Extent. Assessment.	1331	126·73	..	7·20	..	133·93	..	133·93
ACS. RS. A. P.	1332	..	..	..	..	..	76·97	76·97
Government .. .. .. 77·08 553 1 0	1333	133·44	..	0·30	..	130·78	44·73	175·51
Inam .. .. 56·80 422 2 0	1334	54·73	..	42·51	..	97·24	..	97·24
	1335	129·81	..	11·24	0·20	141·25	..	141·25
Total 133·88 975 3 0	1336	111·46	..	35·87	..	147·37	..	147·37
R. Nagulavaram.								
1. Name of work—Vanganapalli tank—	1328	33·89	..	8·53	..	42·42	..	42·42
2. Class of work—IV—	1329	23·30	..	1·07	..	24·37	15·01	24·37
3. Registered wet area—	1330	27·14	..	..	..	22·14	..	27·14
Extent. Assessment.	1331	38·70	..	2·46	..	41·16	10·95	41·16
ACS. RS. A. P.	1332	27·61	..	..	..	27·61	21·75	27·61
Government .. .. .. 27·61 151 6 0	1333	39·70	..	2·70	..	42·40	11·64	42·40
Inam .. .. 14·92 93 9 0	1334	42·53	..	11·62	..	54·15	11·57	42·58
	1335	29·04	..	16·19	..	45·23	10·27	45·23
Total 42·53 244 15 0	1336	25·26	..	44·68	..	69·94	11·64	69·94

SECTION III (A).—Statement showing sourcewar particulars of irrigation under each source—*cont.*

Particulars of sources.	Extent.	Assessment.	Fasli.	Area left waste or charged assessment. (10)	Remission. Waste. (11)	Shavi. (12)	Other occasional remission. (13)	Total. Extent. (14)	Total. Assessment. (15)	Net revenue. (16)
Talla Lingamdinni.				ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1. Name of work—Chintalacheruvu—			1328	10·20	1·84	11·29	4·18	17·31	100 9 5	874 9 7
2. Class of work—III—			1329	4·87	..	..	..	..	..	745 15 0
3. Registered wet area—			1330	2·88	1·77	48·21	26·99	76·97	511 13 0	463 6 0
	Extent.	Assessment.	1331	7·15	..	..		..	..	797 13 8
	ACS.	RS. A. P.	1332	0·11	..	..	76·97	76·97	418 12 0	186 2 6
Government	77·08	553 1 0	1333	7·43	0·66	..	44·07	44·73	209 8 0	468 5 0
Inam	56·80	422 2 0	1334	..	2·26	1·14	34·19	37·59	184 15 0	810 11 0
			1335	..	..			..	..	705 6 0
Total ..	133·88	975 3 0	1336	0·01	..	5 51	18·05	23·56	106 5 0	865 14 0
R. Nagulavaram.										
1. Name of work—Vanganapalli tank—			1328	0·87	..	13·09	..	13·09	58 15 0	193 1 0
2. Class of work—IV—			1329	..	..	..	15·01	15·01	104 5 0	140 1 0
3. Registered wet area—			1330	..	..	27·01	..	27·01	162 8 0	82 7 0
	Extent.	Assessment.	1331	..	..	11·48	10·95	22·43	102 0 0	142 15 0
	ACS.	RS. A. P.	1332	..	..	5·86	21·75	27·61	136 14 0	108 1 0
Government	27·61	151 6 0	1333	..	..	..	11·64	11·64	40 10 0	204 5 0
Inam	14·92	93 9 0	1334	0·40	..	..	11·57	11·57	39 9 0	169 3 0
			1335	..	..	..	10·27	10·27	33 9 0	155 12 0
Total ..	42·53	244 15 0	1336	..	..	..	11·64	11·64	31 14 0	163 13 0

SECTION III (A).—Statement showing sourcewar particulars of irrigation under each source—*cont.*

Particulars of source.	Extent.	Assessment.	Fasli.	Area cultivated with wet crops.		Area cultivated irrigated dry crops.		Total irrigated.	Tirwa Kammi rent.	Total cultivated area.
				One crop.	Two crops.	One crop.	Two crops.			
(1)			(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Erragudidinnē.				ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Kondaraya cheruvu—			1328	40·05	..	33·60	..	73·65	15·36	73·65
	Extent.	Assessment.	1329	70·66	..	47·54	..	118·20	..	118·20
IV class—	ACS.	RS. A. P.	1330	25·87	..	14·12	..	89·99	24·20	64·19
			1331	71·15	..	67·94	..	139·09	..	139·09
Government	55·55	322 9 0	1332	21·59	..	..	..	21·59	23·85	45·44
Registered wet area inam ..	18·45	114 1 0	1333	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			1334	28·57	..	35·23	..	63·80	32·44	96·24
Total ..	74·00	436 10 0	1335	83·91	..	140·35	..	324·26	..	224·26
			1336	71·44	..	21·37	..	92·81	..	92·81
Quit-rent	..	49 5 0								
Pedda cheruvu—			1328	81·43	..	13·24	..	94·67	..	94·67
IV class—			1329	86·39	..	2·29	..	88·68	1·70	90·38
Government	46·29	276 13 0	1330	3·43	..	..	..	3·43	15·11	18·54
Inam	39·13	243 2 0	1331	72·84		3·98	..	73·82	7·43	81·25
			1332	72·08	..	1·00	..	73·08	5·88	78·96
Total ..	85 42	519 15 0	1333	69·45	..	4·04	..	73·49	..	73·49
			1334	61·46	..	9·98	..	71·44	10·98	85·09
Quit-rent	..	100 0 5	1335	84·69	0·49	11·91	..	97·09	..	97·09
			1336	76·66	..	16·86	..	93·52	4·23	97·75
Chinna cheruvu—			1328	71·85	..	33·30	..	105·15	0·71	105·86
IV class—			1329	97·73	..	4·62	..	102·35	..	102·35
Government	42·49	254 2 0	1330	..	..	..	..	..	23·35	23·35
Inam	31·43	205 14 0	1331	100·61	..	15·79	..	116·40	..	116·40
			1332	69·56	..	3·88	..	73·74	10·52	84·26
Total ..	73·92	460 0 0	1333	56·99	..	..	..	56·99	14·10	71·09
			1334	52·22	..	13·61	..	65·83	12·54	72·46
Quit-rent	..	55 7 10	1335	107·06	0·25	21·96	0·25	129·52	..	129·52
			1336	66·54	..	41·73	..	108·27	3·42	111·69

SECTION III (A).—Statement showing sourcewar particulars of irrigation under each source—*cont.*

Particulars of source.	Extent.	Assessment.	Fasli.	Area left waste or charged assessment. (10)	Remission. Waste. (11)	Shavi. (12)	Other occasional remission. (13)	Total. Extent. (14)	Total. Assessment. (15)	Net revenue. (16)
	ACS.	RS. A. P.		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Erragudidinne.										
Kondaraya cheruvu—			1328	..	0·35	27·67	4·92	48·30	254 8 3	117 5 9
			1329	0 10	..	..	2·59	2·59	6 1 0	469 5 0
			1330	0·88	1·79	19·18	10·38	31·35	280 6 0	95 9 0
IV class—			1331	0·07	..	1·10	3·37	4·47	16 12 0	493 13 0
Government	55·55	322 9 0	1332	..	..	6·77	..	6·77	150 6 0	221 10 0
Registered wet area inam ..	18·45	114 1 0	1333	..	..	37·50	18·05	55·55	302 15 0	133 7 0
			1334	..	..	..	32·44	32·44	107 2 0	329 8 0
Total ..	74·00	436 10 0	1335	..	..	..	3·37	3·37	10 2 0	636 14 0
			1336	..	..	..	..	..	..	456 2 0
Quit-rent	..	49 5 0								
Pedda cheruvu—			1328	..	4·02	4·07	..	8·09	40 0 8	326 1 9
IV class—			1329	4·41	..	..	..	1·70	6 13 0	404 3 5
Government	46·29	276 13 0	1330	3·84	14·19	16·99	..	31·18	266 9 0	110 4 5
Inam	39·13	243 2 0	1331	..	0·38	..	0·64	1·02	36 11 0	370 6 5
			1332	..	..	..	1·00	1·00	27 0 0	365 5 5
Total ..	85·42	519 15 0	1333	..	..	..	10·23	10·23	39 12 0	480 3 0
			1334	0·33	..	..	10·98	10·98	38 4 0	481 11 0
Quit-rent	..	100 0 5	1335	3·12	..	..	1·70	1·70	4 9 0	546 3 0
			1336	0·84	..	..	4·23	4·23	11 5 0	414 15 5
Chinna cheruvu—			1328	..	..	17·04	..	17·75	91 3 5	372 5 5
IV class—			1329	11·75	3·42	..	2·52	5·94	23 12 0	470 15 10
Government	42·49	254 2 0	1330	1·73	5·32	13·82	..	19·14	234 3 0	75 6 10
Inam	31·43	205 14 0	1331	0·36	..	..	..	..	..	476 2 10
			1332	0·92	..	..	1·68	1·68	58 9 0	330 11 10
Total ..	73·92	460 0 0	1333	..	..	16·73	14·52	31·25	156 14 0	380 11 0
			1334	1·46	..	..	12·54	12·54	50 4 0	409 12 0
Quit-rent	..	55 7 10	1335	1·75	..	..	3·42	3·42	9 3 0	664 10 0
			1336	0·30	..	..	3·42	3·42	9 3 0	472 1 10

SECTION III (A).—Statement showing sourcewar particulars of irrigation under each source—*cont.*

Particulars of source.	Fasli.	Area cultivated with wet crops. One crop.	Area cultivated with wet crops. Two crops.	Area cultivated irrigated dry crops. One crop.	Area cultivated irrigated dry crops. Two crops.	Total irrigated.	Tirwa kammi rent.	Total cultivated area.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Kondarayapalli.	1328	277·10	..	..	..	277·10	0·7	277·83
Chennarayacheruvu—	1329	290·36	..	21·95	..	312·31	4·93	312·31
Third-class—	1330	72·91	..	95·56	..	168·47	95·56	168·47
Extent. Assessment.	1331	183·74	..	1·51	..	185·25	33·82	185·25
ACS. RS. A. P.	1332	88·92	..	85·06	..	173·98	85·06	173·98
Government .. .. .. 173·44 1,301 11 0	1333	74·86	..	97·08	..	171·94	97·08	171·94
Registered inam .. .. .. 111·99 823 8 0	1334	67·1[illegible]	..	107·75	..	174·87	..	174·87
	1355	257·32	..	42·61	..	299·93	..	299·93
Total .. 285·43 2,125 3 0	1336	218·08	..	6·82	..	254·90	15·13	254·90
Rudravaram.	1328	257·27	..	2·15	..	259·42	..	259·42
Peddaraju tank—	1329	267·38	..	2·54	..	269·92	..	269·92
Third-class—	1330	107·13	..	158·14	..	265·27	81·60	183·67
Government .. .. .. 137·32 973 1 0	1331	259·09	..	10·13	..	269·22		269·22
Registered inam .. .. .. 139·47 1,056 9 0	1332	108·58	..	..	..	108·58	65·91	214·49
	1333	215·07	..	60·17	..	275·24	30·08	300·06
Total .. 276·79 2,029 10 0	1334	267·48	..	4·60	..	272·08	..	272·08
	1335	295·56	6·87	49·92	..	352·33	..	352·33
	1336	200·05	..	6·58	..	206·63	11·54	218·17
Ranga Reddi tank—	1328	103·01	..	4·22	..	107·23	..	107·23
Fourth-class—	1329	96·07	..	4·12	..	100·19	.	100·19
Government .. .. 82·94 541 13 0	1330	52·37	..	55·88	..	108·25	33·35	74·90
Inam .. .. 28·93 178 3 0	1331	104·53	..	8·11	..	112·64	1·49	111·15
	1332	..	..	..	..	..	55·58	55·58
Total .. 111·87 710 0 0	1333	77·10	..	8·56	..	85·66	18·99	117·14
	1334	96·07	..	4·15	..	100·32	..	100·82
	1335	88·37	..	25·87	..	114·24	7·49	121·73
	1336	84·05	..	..	..	84·05	15·27	99·32

Section III (A).—Statement showing sourcewar particulars of irrigation under each source—*cont.*

Particulars of source.	Extent.	Assessment.	Fasli.	Area left waste or charged assessment. (10)	Remission. Waste. (11)	Shavi. (12)	Other occasional remission. (13)	Total. Extent. (14)	Total. Assessment. (15)	Net revenue. (16)
				ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Kondaroyapalli.			1328	0·60	1·54	40·75	..	42·09	291 15 0	1,412 1 0
Chennarayacheruvu—			1329	4·93	..	..	..	..	..	1,799 9 0
Third-class—			1330	0·52	4·97	72·91	95·56	173·44	1,175 9 0	523 11 0
	Extent.	Assessment.	1331	..	..	8·24	33·82	42·06	278 1 0	1,410 15 0
	ACS.	RS. A. P.	1332	0·98	2·53	42·42	85·06	130·01	782 1 0	919 2 0
Government	173·44	1,301 11 0	1333	3·02	2·08	15·48	96·67	114·23	670 9 0	1,030 14 0
Registered inam	111·99	823 8 0	1334	0·09	..	..	..	..	..	1,756 6 0
			1335	6·71	..	..	..	..	..	1,875 10 0
Total ..	285·43	2,125 3 0	1336	6·00	1·07	72·75	15·13	87·88	599 :1 0	1,019 14 0
			1328	9·59	6·72	26·82	0·24	33·78	212 8 0	1,852 7 0
Rudravaram.			1329	11·17	..	..	..	..	..	1,637 15 7
Peddaraju tank—			1330	5·07	6·45	45·50	3·84	137·29	831 8 0	696 0 7
Third-class—			1331	..	..	6·58	..	6·58	42 8 0	1,549 15 7
Government	137·32	973 1 0	1332	1·18	1·18	0·82	105·91	107·91	602 0 0	925 9 7
Registered inam	139·47	1,056 9 0	1333	2·76	1·23	13·31	30·08	44·62	255 14 0	1,289 1 7
			1334	2·76	..	..	..	..	..	1,638 9 0
Total ..	276·79	2,029 10 0	1335	11·76	..	..	..	..	..	1,885 12 5
			1336	4·94	0·86	32·12	11·54	44·52	279 8 0	1,316 15 5
Ranga Reddi tank—			1328	0·57	3·40	13·83	..	17·23	107 1 8	620 8 4
Fourth-class—			1329	10·23	..	..	4·69	4·69	18 3 0	652 3 4
Government	82·94	541 13 0	1330	5·90	..	47·85	1·74	82·94	472 4 0	168 10 4
Inam	28·93	178 3 0	1331	..	..	..	..	1·49	4 8 0	686 10 0
			1332	..	..	24·42	55·58	80·00	402 14 0	231 14 0
Total ..	111·87	710 0 0	1333	0·14	..	4·08	18·99	23·70	89 7 0	568 5 0
			1334	..	..	..	..	..	..	654 5 0
			1335	1·85	0·90	..	3·00	11·32	43 10 0	653 3 0
			1336	2·56	0·90	0·50	15·27	16·67	71 12 0	596 3 0

C. A. Souter,
Secretary to Government.

Appendix VIII.

[Vide item III "Communications to the Council" at page 59 supra.]

List of posts on Rs. 500 per mensem and above created during the quarter ending June 1928.

A.—PERMANENT.

Department and designation of post. (1)	Pay per mensem. (2)	Date of creation. (3)	Remarks. (4)
	RS.	*Education.*	
Law (Education) Department— Vice-Principal, Law College, Madras.	600—50—1,200	3rd April 1928	....

B.—TEMPORARY.

(i) Extension of previous sanctions.

Department and designation of post. (1)	Pay per mensem. (2)	Period of tenure. (3)	Remarks. (4)
	RS.	*Administration of Justice.*	
Law (General) Department—			
Temporary Sub-Judge, Salem ...	650	For one year from 1st April 1928.	....
Temporary Sub-Judge, Vellore ...	650	Do.	....
Additional Sub-Judge, Devakottai.	650	From 23rd April 1928 up to the commencement of the summer recess, 1929.	....
Second Additional Sub-Judge, Trichinopoly.	650	From 23rd April 1928 up to the commencement of the Christmas holidays, 1928.	....
Additional Sub-Judge, Rajahmundry.	650	For one year from 30th April 1928.	....
Additional Sub-Judge, Bezwada.	650	From 7th May 1928 up to the commencement of the Christmas holidays, 1928.	....

Temporary Sub-Judge, Kurnool.	650	For six months from 15th June 1928.	....
First Additional Sub-Judge, Madura.	650	For one year from 28th June 1928.	....

Industries.

Industries Department—			
Special Officer for the Survey of Cottage Industries.	Deputy Collector on special duty Grade pay Rs. 600 plus Rs. 100 Presidency Allowance.	Three months from 1st April 1928.	The post which was created in the first instance for a period of six months from April 1927 and continued till 31st March 1928 and was again extended up to 30th June 1928.

(ii) Posts newly created.

Scientific Departments—Hydro-Electric Development.

Hydro-Electric Development Department—			
Executive Engineer, Civil Engineering Division.	1,650	Two years from 1st April 1928.	Mr. G. B. E. Truscott counts against this post, which is in place of the Executive Engineer, Hydro-Electric Survey division, sanctioned from 1st June 1925 to 31st March 1928.
Executive Engineer, Electrical and Mechanical Division.	725—1,375	Do.	In the place of the Executive Engineer, Pykara Project Division, sanctioned from September 1926 to 31st March 1928.

B.—TEMPORARY—*cont.*

(ii) Posts newly created—*cont.*

Scientific Departments—Hydro-electric Development—cont.

Department and designation of post. (1)	Pay per mensem. (2)	Period of tenure. (3)	Remarks. (4)
	RS.		
Hydro Electric Development Department—cont.			
Personal Assistant to the Chief Engineer, Hydro-Electric Development.	725—1,375	Two years from 1st April 1928.	In the place of the Electrical Assistant to the Chief Engineer, Hydro-Electric Development, on Rs. 625 sanctioned from 4th January 1926 to 31st March 1928.
Officer in charge of the Technical Section, office of the Chief Engineer, Hydro-Electric Development.	750—1,250	Do.	....
One Field Engineer (Civil) ...	750—1,250	Do.	....
		Civil Works.	
Public Works Department—			
Tungabhadra Project—Investigation—Executive Engineer.	625—1,375	One year from date of joining of the Executive Engineer.	....
Executive Engineer for the supervision of the reconstruction of the Cauvery bridge.	625—1,375	One year from 1st April 1928.	....